FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 NOVEMBER 1985

### Aftermath of Hijacking: Libya Accused

As for Malta's view of the hijacking, an official spokesman cited by AFP said the Maltese Government was "very disappointed" by the way the affair was resolved and he criticized Egyptian pressure for a military solution. AFP said the Maltese spokesman also provided final details of the casualty toll: 60 people killed, all but 2 of them in the final assault; 26 hospitalized; and 12 unharmed. The surviving terrorist was the leader of the hijackers, according to Cairo radio. The "Revolutionaries of Egypt" and the "Arab Revolutionary Brigades" claimed responsibility for the hijacking in a joint statement cited by AFP, asserting that there were six hijackers — three Palestinians, two Egyptians, and an "internationalist militant." In a joint communique released 26 November in Beirut, the dissident Palestinian faction led by Abu Nidal (Sabri al-Banna) and the "Organization of Egypt's Revolutionaries" claimed responsibility for the hijacking of an Egyptair airliner and warned that "in the coming surpise operations, young heroes from many Arab countries will be engaged, but Egyptians and Palestinians will be in the front lines of martyrs and heroes," TANJUG reported.

A commentary by Egypt's Voice of the Arabs radio accused Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan regime of involvement in the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner, asserting that the conversation between the hijackers and the Libyan ambassador to Malta is "compelling evidence" of Libyan involvement. The hijacking was carried out by dissident Palestinians with funding and incitement from Libya, the radio maintained in another commentary.

For Libya's part, a Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio commentary maintained that the Egyptian regime is responsible for the "massacre" at Valletta airport because its "stupid and clumsy" intervention caused the death of "all those victims." If the Egyptian military buildup on the Libyan border is intended to give the impression that Libya hijacked the plane, this is a "failure from the start" because the hijackers were Egyptian, belonging to an organization that seeks to force Mubarak's regime to abrogate the Camp David accords, the radio added. Warning Egypt against carrying out any "adventure" against Libya, the radio claimed that the United States has decided to exploit the hijacking to provoke the Libyan people. In a subsequent report on the Egyptian military buildup, the radio said Libya has received information on the Egyptian military movements from "free Egyptian officers and men."

In a letter to Mubarak broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat cited a PLO Central Council resolution "strongly condemning the criminal, terrorist, and cowardly hijacking" and those who stand behind it. A senior Israeli official noted Israel's "understanding" and "support" for Egypt's action, according to Jerusalem radio.

### Libya

The National Front for the Salvation of Libya, an opposition group based in Egypt, claimed that a "close aide" to Col al-Qadhdhafi was killed in Tripoli 24 November in fighting within the Libyan leadership, AFP reported. Monitored Libyan media have not mentioned the AFP report.

### Jordan

An Interior Ministry statement carried by Amman radio announced that three individuals "affiliated" with Fatah dissident Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, have been arrested for killing a Jordanian citizen over a financial dispute with Al-Banna. The statement said the suspects entered Jordan from Kuwait 14 November carrying Jordanian passports.

### Israeli-Moroccan Relations

Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres disclosed that he would be happy to meet Moroccan King Hassan II and confirmed that the two have exchanged messages, Jerusalem radio reported, adding in a later report that King Hassan announced on French television that he is "prepared to confer" with Peres.

### Iran

A small Iranian civilian airliner that was hijacked during a domestic flight landed at a local airport in Dubayy 25 November after being refused permission to land at Al-Shariqah and Dubayy International Airports, Abu Dhabi radio reported, adding that the two hijackers surrendered to security authorities.

### Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi General Command communique carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi planes attacked a large maritime target near the Iranian coast 25 November.

### Lebanon

Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) sources revealed that the PSP and the Amal Movement will "purge their ranks of all radical and fanatic elements" along with others who do not follow orders, according to the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio. Beirut radio reported that a number of PSP and Amal officials have been arrested in an effort to determine responsibility for the recent security deterioration and pointed out that "total calm" now prevails in West Beirut.

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### PLO Radio Reports on Central Council Meetings

*JN251927 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*
*1645 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] The PLO Central Council [PCC] resumed its meetings in Baghdad this morning under the chairmanship of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and in the presence of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the brother members of the Palestinian command and the PCC. The PCC discussed the topics on its agenda in its morning session, which was devoted to discussion of the state of affairs in the occupied homeland. Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, submitted a detailed report on the state of affairs in the occupied homeland in all aspects. Brother Abu Jihad praised our Palestinian people's steadfastness against the occupation and its multifacted forms of oppression and terrorism. He also praised the various forms of popular and armed resistance our people are adopting to defy the Zionist occupiers.

Brother Abu Jihad stressed in his report the need to resort to all means to bolster our heroic masses' steadfastness. The PCC also discussed the situation in Lebanon, particularly in the Palestinian camps. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar briefed the council on the nature of the political and military stand in Lebanon and inside the Palestinian camps, higlighting the Syrian regime's conspiracy to destroy the camps, which have become an effective center of power for confronting the Syrian regime's scheme and its vile plan against Lebanon.

It is hoped that the PCC is holding its final session now during which it will adopt and issue its final communique.

Last night, the PCC discussed all aspects of the political situation in detail. Speeches were delivered on this subject by brother leader Abu 'Ammar, Fatah Central Committee Member Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], and PLO Political Department head brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi]. Last night the PCC discussed developments in the political stand and the situation on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels in a serious and frank atmosphere.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar and brothers Abu Iyad and Abu al-Lutf stressed that the PLO will pursue its political efforts and its struggle in all its forms to attain a just peace in the region. They also emphasized the impossibility of relinquishing or retracting the invariable and principled Palestinian national constants and reaffirmed that a just peace can only be achieved through the attainment of all the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights.

### No Surprises Expected

*JN260700 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*0600 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] The statement to be issued today by the Palestinian leadership, which has been meeting in Baghdad since last Wednesday, will not contain any surprises on the Palestinian stand or anything in addition to or different from the Amman agreement or the Cairo Declaration. However, it will stress the need for closing Palestinian ranks. This is what has been understood from Palestinian sources in Baghdad where the PLO Central Council last night concluded its 2 days of meetings under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat.

### PLO Central Council Cables Thanks to Saddam Husayn

*JN251939 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*
*1645 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] PLO Central Council [PCC] Chairman Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has sent a cable of thanks and congratulations to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in which he expressed his and the PCC members' thanks for the hospitality and warm reception accorded to the PCC. The following is the text of the cable:

His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, President of the Republic of Iraq: On the occasion of the convening of the PCC in Baghdad and on the anniversary of the prophet's birth, it gives me pleasure to extend to Your Excellency and to the fraternal Iraqi people in my own name and on behalf of the PCC brothers heartfelt congratulations and thanks for the warm hospitality and the excellent reception we have been accorded. I would also like to convey to Your Excellency the appreciation and admiration of the PCC for the splendid achievements and progress the fraternal Iraqi people have attained under your wise leadership despite the harsh circumstances of the war. This demonstrates the genuineness and strength of this people, whoch has always supported our Palestinian people and their just cause even while waging a protracted and bitter war.

The PCC strongly supports all the PLO command's loyal and persistent efforts to halt this war and enable your great people to devote their potential and capabilities to attain further progress and enhance their huge potential so that they may remain a source of strength and good for our Arab nation.

Long live the brotherly ties between the Iraqi and Palestinian peoples. We ask God to support you in all that will bring welfare to your people and nation. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, chairman of the PLO Central Council

### PLO Radio Comments on Central Council Meeting

*JN252145 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*
*1705 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers: The PLO and the Palestinian people take pride in the firmly established Palestinian national institutions and their steadfastness against the conspiracies to sabotage them. Our people are also proud of the principal role our institutions are assuming in formulating the political stand and supervising the translation of this stand on the ground and its implementation in a sound manner. That is why the PLO Central Council [PCC] meetings are important. These meetings were preceded by intensive meetings of the Palestinian command during which the most minute details of all current political issues were discussed in

light of the information that has become available and which has been piling up during the political moves on the Arab and international levels.

A suspect media campaign has been going on for some time to make people believe that the PCC meeting is to define a stand on Resolution 242, as if the PCC or the Palestinian cause have no other topic to discuss and their only task is to accept or reject it.

We would like to reiterate that the responsibility of the PCC and the Palestinian command is more comprehensive than that. It is the responsibility of leading Palestinian action in this difficult stage and removing the mines that are planted in the way of the Palestinian cause.

The PLO's stand on Resolution 242 is not a tactical matter which may differ from one day to another. It is a known stand and there is nothing new that calls for changing it, positively or negatively.

The Palestinian issue has many factors and many areas of operations and it faces momentous challenges. Our people in the occupied territories are waging a fierce battle against the occupation forces and their policies. Our people in Lebanon are also waging a fierce battle against the conspiracy seeking to humiliate them and disperse them once again. Our national cause is experiencing the most serious stage of conspiracies to cancel it, distort it, or make it dwindle away. In confrontating all this, the Palestinian command is concerned about tackling all these matters and in adopting the sound steps that will make the march progress toward the attainment of its national objectives.

The claim that the PCC will only discuss Resolution 242 is merely an attempt to divert attention from the crux of the matter and suggest to the world that the PLO may agree to new matters under pressure and siege. Speaking of siege, we would like to remind everyone that the PLO at one time was besieged in an area not exceeding 10 square km in Beirut and Tripoli. Millions of shells were poured on it. Despite all this, the PLO remained steadfast and never thought of accepting any proposal that did not serve the interests of its people.

Now that the PLO is witnessing important developments on the Palestinian and international levels and facing challenges, it will remain, as always, loyal to its people's aspirations and fighting in the difficult trench without any weariness, restlessness, or hesitation until victory.

## 'Arafat Sends Condolences on Hijacking to Mubarak

*JN251813 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*
*1645 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a cable to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in which he and the PLO Central Council [PCC] members express their strong condemnation of the criminal and cowardly hijacking of an Egyptian airliner last Saturday in which many innocent civilians were killed, including the crew and Palestinian passengers. The following is the text of the cable:

His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, greetings.

In my own name and on behalf of my brothers, the chairman and members of the PCC currently meeting in Baghdad, I extend to you our greetings and convey our great regard for you and the great Egyptian people. The PCC has adopted a decision strongly condemning the criminal, terrorist, and cowardly hijacking of the Egyptian airliner and those who stand behind this hijacking which has caused the deaths of many innocent civilians among the passengers of the airliner and its crew, including Palestinian and Egyptian passengers, as well as passengers from fraternal Arab countries and friendly foreign countries.

We view this terrorist and cowardly act as a desperate attempt to confront Egypt's pan-Arab role in support of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people. Your Excellency, we are confident that great Egypt, the fraternal Egyptian people, and Egypt's huge sacrifices will always remain, under your wise command, the best supporter of the Arabs and Palestinians. We are also confident that these terrorist, criminal, and cowardly acts will not affect great Egypt and its vanguard role with respect to our Arab and Islamic nation — particularly at this crucial and historic stage through which the Arab and Islamic nation and the Middle East are passing — a role which great Egypt and its heroic people have always played throughout history.

While extending sincere condolences to all the families of the deceased, I extend condolences to Your Excellency, and I personally mourn all these innocents, whether Egyptians, Arabs, friends, or Palestinians.

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces

## Palestinian Source Denies Hijackers Palestinians

*JN252100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2025 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Nov (INA) — A responsible Palestinian source has denied that the terrorists who hijacked the Egyptian airliner were Palestinians.

In a statement to INA, the source said that those killers were not Palestinians and had nothing to do with the Paelstinian people. He added: They were a group belonging to one of the Arab intelligence organs and had no connection whatsoever with Palestine, especially in view of the fact that there was a large number of Palestinians among the innocent passengers who were martyred as a result of this criminal operation.

The source added: We warn against the involvement of any side in the attempt to distort the image of the Palestinians before the Arabs and the world at a time when the United States and Israel and their agents are doing their best to distort it.

He indicated that the PLO has been following up this tragedy since it started and is holding contacts with the parties concerned in order to disclose the (?facts) concerning this vile operation, its perpetrators, and those behind them.

The source said that the PLO had earlier announced on the highest level its denunciation and condemnation of this terrorist and dastardly operation which was carried out by agents belonging to suspect, hostile intelligence organs.

**'Arafat on Cairo Declaration, Geneva Summit**
*LD241815 London ITV Television Network in English 1330 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Interview with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, by John Bulloch of the *DAILY TELEGRAPH*; Andrew Neil, editor of the *SUNDAY TIMES*; and presented by Gillian Reynolds; in the Iraqi television studios in Baghdad on the "Face the Press" program; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Reynolds] Chairman, these talks that have been going on are the culmination of a month's intense diplomatic activity at the center of what seems to be your declaration in Cairo that the PLO would undertake no military operations outside occupied Arab land. Is this a fundamental change for the PLO?

['Arafat] We can consider it as so, especially there is a campaign against the PLO trying to mix between our legal resistance against the occupation, against the Israeli occupation, the Israeli oppression, and the Israeli official organized terrorism, and the terrorism — especially in the western mass media, in America, after this American Administration's involvement in the Middle East crisis beside the Israeli point of view.

[Reynolds] So your declaration is a step forward toward the peace process?

['Arafat] This is what we are looking for.

[Neil] but what incentive do the Israelis have to negotiate with you if the Cairo Declaration excludes Israel and the occupied territories. You are still going to continue the armed struggle there, an armed struggle that hasn't been noticeably successful. So why should the Israelis negotiate with you?

['Arafat] Simple and clear. We are the Palestinians and we have the right to resist against our occupiers, invaders in the Palestinian land.

[Bulloch] And you consider the Israel within the 1967 borders is still also occupied land?

['Arafat] I am speaking of the Palestinian land according to the United Nations resolutions.

[Neil] So let's just get this clear now, is the armed struggle going to continue in Israel?

['Arafat] I beg your pardon, can you tell me. Is there anybody for Israel? Israel only states who used to ask for security border, defense border, historical border, and hydraulic border for the waters. [sentence as heard] So what is this borders? For this I am speaking about exactly the Palestinian land according to United Nations resolutions.

[Reynolds] But you are also quoted in the English newspapers as saying after your Cairo Declaration: We are offering our good will for international public opinion. We hope it will have a positive response. What response have you had to the Cairo Declaration?

['Arafat] Definite. This Cairo Declaration we achieved directly after announcing it, to stop this (?ice bowl) against the PLO. [as heard] Everyone began to understand exactly our goals, how we are looking for the whole issue in the Middle East crisis, depending on international legality, on the United Nations resolutions.

[Bulloch] The trouble is, Chairman, isn't it, that a lot of people may think that you don't have the authority to impose on the whole of the PLO that ban on terrorism which you have declared. Haven't past events shown...

['Arafat, interrupting] We have to be fair enough. At least my people, according to this Balfour Declaration — we were under the British mandate — and instead of being an independent country 60 percent of my people have been kicked out from their homeland because of this official, organized terrorism. Some of them are still wanted to the British police according to — and for the Interpol, like Shamir, and like Begin; and 40 percent are still under occupation. So I can't say that — no government can declare that they can control all their people. Look for the Red Brigades in Italy, Baader-Meinhof in Germany, Red Army in Japan. They are also trying to kill Reagan himself. So we have to put in our concentration our very crucial circumstances. But we have very important realities. When we were there in Beirut they have to remember how we were controlling all these activities. We safeguarded more than 6,000 American civilians during the evacuation in Beirut, twice we were guarding all the embassies, including the British Embassy and the American Embassy, and many other activities, including our protection for the Jewish community in Beirut during the civil war. You can understand how we are looking at these points.

[Reynolds] Why has the peace process suddenly taken on a new importance, apparently in the last month? Seen from outside it looks as if everybody now wants to bring about peace in the Middle East.

['Arafat] Not exactly. Not everybody. This Israeli military junta are not following this line. They are still insisting to neglect the crux of the whole issue in the peace process — the Palestinians, the victims of their policy and their occupation. So, not everyone. It is true that we the Arabs, in our summit conferences, in the Fes conference, in Casablanca summit conference, through this Jordanian-Palestinian accord, and other activities and other efforts we are working to achieve peace.

[Reynolds] There does seem to have been a thaw, though, in relations. Israel is talking to Russia about resuming diplomatic relationships; Syria seems to be entering the peace process. Do you view the entry of Syria into the peace process with any degree of happiness?

['Arafat] Definite. According to the Fes summit conference resolutions I am looking to have especially the Syrians accompany us.

[Bulloch] But the Syrians are playing host to Palestinians who refuse your authority, who have set up in opposition to the PLO — Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and his people.

['Arafat] This has vanished. We have not to speak about these old stories. You know that there is no (?traces) enough for them.

[Bulloch] President al-Asad is still backing those people.

['Arafat] No, I am speaking about the Palestinian masses, our people inside and outside our countries, who are completely supporting the PLO. This is the main. But some groups here and some groups there, working with some intelligence service here and there, we are speaking about Palestinians, not the Arab intelligence services.

[Bulloch] But these are Palestinians based in Damascus who are sometimes working against...

['Arafat, interrupting] We are proud of our democracy and we are following this democracy so that anyone who can achieve 51 percent is welcome. And I will follow him. Are you against this democracy? It's democracy, you see.

[Neil] Can we expect now, then in this new atmosphere that there will be no more *Achille Lauro*'s, that there will be no more support for this sort of hijacking of the Italian cruise liner that took place? And did you know and support that hijack?

['Arafat] Again, it seems that it is unfair to ask me this question.

[Neil] Why?

['Arafat] Simple and clear. You know that. Because of our participation with the Egyptians and the Italians, according to an official request from the Italian Government we succeeded to safeguard more than 400 passengers and the crew. And instead of thanking us as PLO and thanking the Egyptian Government look what happened, making a big story for this *Achille Lauro* and putting through strong mass media. You know they have this strong influence. Instead of thanking us to safeguard 400 they are making this big story which is unfair. And now, you know that we don't support it. It is against the PLO itself and we condemn it completely and we are against it.

[Neil] And if you had known about it you would have tried to stop it. If you had known such an operation was planned you would have tried to stop it.

['Arafat] It is very important that according to our involvement and our interference with the Egyptians we succeeded to safeguard and the 400 passengers there.

[Bulloch] And will the men who were responsible for organizing that be punished, be disciplined?

['Arafat] As soon as we can — but I am sorry to say that the aim, in my opinion, the aim of the American hijacking to the Egyptian airplane is to prevent us from carrying out our own investigation and breaching the sovereignty of the Egyptians — this is another price for the Egyptians instead of thanking them. And afterwards, after an open declaration, an open statement from President Reagan that chairman of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, can receive them and trade them, what happened? So, in my opinion, by hijacking them they want to prevent us from continuing our investigation.

[Bulloch] But you are now able to do so?

['Arafat] I hope so. I asked the Italian Government to let me participate at least in the investigation.

[Reynolds] Chairman 'Arafat, the Geneva summit ended with apparantly very cordial relations between Mr Gorbachev and Mr Reagan. Do you ever foresee a circumstance in which you would, perhaps, meet Mr Reagan and sit down and talk things over with him?

['Arafat] I would like, but I am sorry to say that Mr Reagan and the American Administration is still trying to fight the thumb with the finger. They don't want to the realities and the fact is that the media has [word indistinct] us, the Palestinians, the PLO.

[Reynolds] They would say that you are not looking reality, Chairman. They would say that Israel is a state and has a right to be there.

['Arafat] Oh, and we are the victims of this American-Israeli policy and occupation. We have the right — first of all give me my rights and I am not looking for the moon. I am looking for the international legality to be implemented.

[Bulloch] You have already gone a long way toward meeting some of the American demands by your Cairo Declaration. The next thing they want you to do is to accept Resolution 242. Are you prepared to do that?

['Arafat] You see, we have to speak fair and frankly. You see, what they are asking me first of all — they say that we don't want to speak with the PLO. But they did it many times. During the evacuation of their civilians from Beirut in 1976 I had an official request, written request from Kissinger himself who put this secret plan, 242, to speak [word indistinct]. Why he spoke with us when he was in need of us to safeguard their civilians from Beirut, their hostages in [name indistinct], and they know that we were behind the first 13 hostages who had been released, and there is an official contact, on high level, with me personally from the American Administration and from the American presidency. And now they are saying, no, we don't want to make any contact with the PLO. You have to remember that me, by myself, have sent Archbishop Capucci, and Archbishop Ilyas Khouri to bring their corpses after this [word indistinct] military operation. And now they don't want to speak to the PLO. It's unfair. Now they are asking me to declare something about 242. Okay. This means that they are insisting to put preconditions? Preconditions? The principle of the American Administration is

that no preconditions. This is their condition for the American-Soviet Union negotiations. It is their principle in Latin America. Why they are only insisting to put preconditions when they want to speak with the PLO and the Palestinians?

[Neil] Well, why don't you put the Americans and the Israelis on the spot? If you were to recognize the State of Israel under the 1967 UN resolutions and if you were to renounce violence, to renounce the armed struggle that would put the Americans and the Israelis on the spot to negotiate with you.

['Arafat] Concerning the terrorism outside we have declared it. So, we can speak about the other side. When you want me to offer concessions, why not to ask the invaders, the occupiers to deal with the victims? Only the victims who have to offer. You know what is the meaning of 242 for us? Two-four-two has been accepted in the Security Council after this war between three countries — Arab countries — And Israel. We were not there in the Security Council. And nothing has been mentioned in this 242 resolution concerning the Palestinians; only they have mentioned solution for refugees, and the American-Israeli second working paper of 1 October 1977 have explained this point — this is between Dayan and Vance if you remember — he called it my 6-hour political battle, he used to say so — 6 hours, 6 days with his arrogance of power — in this communique they explained that the refugees which have been mentioned in 242 refers only to the Jewish refugees and to the Arab refugees, and not to the Palestinian refugees. And they are insisting for me to recognize 242. I am saying, let us make a package deal: all the United Nations resolutions to be on the table. Who is against international legality? It is fair and enough.

[Reynolds] And who would you like to see sitting at the table to discuss that? Who would be there?

['Arafat] The Palestinians, the PLO.

[Reynolds] And who else?

['Arafat] No doubt.

[Reynolds] Would America be there?

['Arafat] We are the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

[Reynolds] But who would you be negotiating with? Would America be there?

['Arafat] All the five members, the permanent five members of the Security Council and all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

[Reynolds] And including Israel?

['Arafat] Definite. I am not dealing with ghosts like the Israelis. The Israelis have made two agreements with me — in 1981, ceasing fire, through Philip Habib; the second, the longest Arab-Israeli war between the Palestinians and the Israelis — where are these Palestinians — the longest Arab-Israeli war, 88 days, and where are these Palestinians? And all through the war of attrition in the south of Lebanon against the Palestinians and against our allies, the Lebanese — 3 years and they are saying where are these Palestinians? I know that when I am saying that all of us to be on the table, including Israel.

[Bulloch] You would go back to a Geneva conference after the 1973 war when we had the Soviets, the Syrians, the Palestinians?

['Arafat] We have accepted this, especially after this Egyptian-American white paper in which we accept to accept to have one Arab delegation including the PLO.

[Bulloch] And you would still accept that?

['Arafat] Yes.

[Reynolds] When you say that you would sit at a table like that my mind goes — forgive me — to what the security arrangements would be like. How dangerous a life do you lead? How much danger personally are you in?

['Arafat] For me? For me it is no important my personal security. I am looking for the sake of my people to live in peace in the land of peace as human beings.

[Reynolds] But are you in danger?

['Arafat] It is enough for you to remember this Israeli-American air raid on Tunisia against my private residence. You remember that General Moshe Levi [Israeli chief of staff] he declared as a peacock that the target was Abu 'Ammar [nom de guerre of Yasir 'Arafat] and he was there.

[Neil] What success can you point to since your famous United Nations appearance of the dual strategy of the olive branch and the armalite, the rifle, in the other hand. It seems to me that you have had a series of setbacks. We know that Egypt and Jordan have been unhappy with you after the *Achille Lauro*. You yourself admitted that parts of the PLO, Palestinian organizations are not under your control. You have fallen out with the regional superpowers — Syria. You have seen Arab kill Arab in Lebanon. What success have you had?

['Arafat] You have to be fair and accurate. I am mentioning that we — 60 percent of our people are living in the exodus; 40 percent under occupation; definite there will be some odd numbers among the Palestinians. Look at these countries who are strong enough in their country — in Italy, in Germany, in England, in Japan, in America — they have odd numbers. Why only the Palestinians must not have odd numbers to be angry?

[Neil] Well, what success can you point to? You haven't had 1 inch of land back throughout the struggle. The diplomatic process seems as difficult as ever. What success, militarily or diplomatically, can you point to?

['Arafat] In the future?

[Neil] No, that you've had.

['Arafat] I have to remind you. In 1948 we lost our homeland for 60 percent of our people have been kicked out of our homes; 40 percent are under occupation. Even the Palestinian question had been cancelled from the agenda of the United Nations in 1952 and only had been shifted as a refugee problem to the UNWRA. What we have achieved exactly, that we succeeded to recover back and our cause became the most important figure in the Middle East dilemma. No security, no settlement, no peace can be achieved by over jumping the Palestinians and the Palestinian rights, and the PLO.

[Bulloch] Sometimes, Mr 'Arafat, it seems almost as though your people have an urge to get things wrong at the last minute. I am thinking particularly — you mentioned Britain. You sent your two delegates to London at the invitation of the British prime minister, Mr Milhim and Bishop Khouri, and then at the last minute the meeting was cancelled. Now, that looked like what we would call in England an own goal — as if it was as a result of your people's fault that that happened.

['Arafat] I am sorry to say that it was a complete withdrawal from Mrs Thatcher herself.

[Neil] That's not what King Husayn says.

['Arafat] Yes. But if it is true as they have been declared by Mr Geoffrey Howe, that we had accepted 242 and 338 and the right of Israel to exist, why we don't have the opportunity according to this to meet Murphy before that? This one example for you. So I have been shocked when they telephoned to me when I was in Khartoum to tell me that there are some preconditions.

[Neil] So why does King Husayn blame the PLO for the breakdown?

['Arafat] You can ask his majesty, not me.

[Bulloch] But certainly, his majesty has told me personally, he has told me that declaration was shown beforehand and was cleared with the leadership in Tunis. Is that not true?

['Arafat] No.

[Bulloch] It wasn't true?

['Arafat] At least I wasn't there in Tunisia. You know that. I was in Dakar, then from Dakar I went to Khartoum, and when they arrived there I was in Khartoum; I wasn't there in Tunisia.

[Bulloch] And you wouldn't have approved it even if you had seen it?

['Arafat] I have declared it and you have to believe me.

[Reynolds] King Husayn also said once, at the right time and in the right circumstances that PLO will make its contribution to the objective of peace. We have less than a minute left, Chairman 'Arafat, when will you make that contribution and what will it be?

['Arafat] Would you excuse me to repeat it again.

[Reynolds] At the right time and in the right circumstances the PLO will make its contribution to the objective of peace.

['Arafat] I am very grateful to what he has mentioned, but from the beginning, from the moment I went to the United Nations raising the olive branch in my hand and a gun in the other hand I was looking to achieve peace in my land, because I am not struggling for the sake of war. No, I am struggling to achieve peace in the land of peace so that my people can find a land to live as human beings.

[Reynolds] Yasir 'Arafat, thank you for facing the press today.

## PLO's Khalid al-Hasan Denies Resignation

*JN221956 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*1744 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Telephone interview with Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, identified by his nom de guerre Abu al-Sa'id, by Radio Monte Carlo announcer Nabil Darwish; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Nabil Darwish] Brother Khalid al-Hasan — Abu al-Sa'id — you are not attending the Palestinian leadership meetings currently taking place in Baghdad. Your absence has generated several interpretations, especially in the wake of Kuwaiti press reports that you have resigned because the PLO did not recognize UN Resolution 242. First, why are you not attending the Baghdad meetings, and second, what is the position on Resolution 242?

[Khalid al-Hasan] First, I am not attending the Baghdad meetings because of a previous commitment to attend a rally of solidarity with the Palestinian people at The Hague. The rally will begin tomorrow and continue for 1 week.

The reports about the resignation are regrettable. We are used to such incorrect reports. I am not the kind of man who resigns. I am a son of Haifa. My ambitions go beyond the current phases. I also regret that the report about my resignation has been linked to UN Resolution 242. Those who made such a link seem to forget that the PNC alone has the right to change or amend the position on Resolution 242. Neither the PLO Executive Committee, the Fatah Central Committee, the Fatah Revolutionary Council, nor the PLO Central Council has the right or power to adopt any position or decision conflicting with a decision previously made by the PNC. Therefore, the report about Resolution 242 is childish. It originated from people who know nothing about politics. Moreover, the reasons which led to the adoption of the position on Resolution 242 have not changed. If the reasons do not change, the position will not change.

[Darwish] But, Abu al-Sa'id, events are moving very rapidly and sometimes tragically, as far as you are concerned. You are now called upon to provide clear answers to clear and specific questions, especially from King Husayn of Jordan. Will there be a delay in your answer to Resolutions 242 and 338, or are you rejecting these two resolutions?

[Al-Hasan] Resolution 242 and 338 were not the subject of discussion between His Majesty King Husayn and Brother Yasir 'Arafat. They were also not the subject of discussion when I also met with His Majesty King Husayn after the London crisis. His Majesty King Husayn is fully aware of that. This is why the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement referred to all UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and recommendations. The agreement did not single out Resolution 242. This is not the PLO position [words indistinct].

[Darwish] Do you still consider Resolution 242 as dealing with the Palestine question as a refugee question and therefore you are not ready to negotiate on the basis of this resolution or to join a peace process on the basis of this resolution?

[Al-Hasan] The peace process cannot be on the basis of this resolution alone, because this resolution indeed considers the Palestine question as a refugee issue only. Therefore, when we talk about all UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, we also mean Resolutions 242 and 338. We consider the purport of all the UN resolutions combined, including Resolution 242, as responsive to the Palestinian national stand. In this way the Palestine question is not confined to Resolution 242 which talks about refugees only.

This is the bone of contention with the United States, which only wants Resolution 242. We call for the application of all UN resolutions, because they recognize the people, the legitimate national rights of the people, and the representative of the people. This is what the United States and the Zionist enemy are still rejecting.

[Darwish] But, Abu al-Sa'id, if you are told Resolution 242 plus an international conference, would this respond to your demands?

[Al-Hasan] There must be self-determination. The main issue is the Palestinian people's right to determine their own destiny.

[Darwish] So you still reject Resolution 242?

[Al-Hasan] Unless the United States recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This is the key issue.

[Darwish] A few days ago, Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat held a long meeting, which was the first of its kind, with Vladimir Polyakov, a senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official. Does this meeting carry a basic and important political meaning?

[Al-Hasan] First, this is not the first meeting of its kind. Brother Yasir 'Arafat has previously met with Brezhnev, Andropov, and...

[Darwish, interrupting] I mean in the recent period after the coolness in relations and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

[Al-Hasan] Yes, this is the highest meeting outside the USSR. Undoubtedly, this meeting has a special significance, because it has taken place amid the rabid campaign about tension in Soviet-Palestinian relations. This meeting has come to disprove all these fallacies and to give a clear picture of the nature of Soviet relations with the PLO.

[Darwish] Thank you, Abu al-Sa'id. I again remind our listeners that you are still a member of the Fatah Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the PNC, the Palestinian parliament.

[Al-Hasan] Thank you.

## PLO Radio Details Operations Against Israelis

*JN251731 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*
*1645 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In implementation of our great Palestinian people's will, out of loyalty to the blood of our innocent martyrs, and on the instructions of the revolution command to escalate all forms of popular and armed struggle, our heroic revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland continued their successful operations against the enemy's vital and military targets, inflicting further losses in life and equipment. The following are details of these operations:

1. Our heroic revolutionaries, using hand grenades, attacked an enemy post in Tulkarm in the occupied West Bank yesterday, heavily damaging the enemy post and killing or wounding many Zionist soldiers.

2. One of our combat groups, using incendiary hand grenades, attacked a Zionist bus carrying many Zionist settlers at the entrance to Al-Railiyah quarter of Nabulus yesterday, setting the bus on fire and wounding several Zionist settlers. Despite the armed siege that was imposed on the areas where the above two operations took place, our combat groups successfully left the scene of the operations. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

## BAHRAIN

### Prime Minister Hospitalized for 'Minor Ailment'

*GF241134 Manama AL-ADWA' in Arabic 23 Nov 85 p 1*

[Text] The Amiri Court has announced that His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Khalifah, the prime minister, has been admitted to hospital due to a minor ailment. He has undergone a medical examination and the results are reassuring, praise be to God. The Amiri Court also declared that His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, extends his sincere thanks to the brothers in the fraternal and friendly countries who have been inquiring about Shaykh Khalifah's health, and also thanks the honorable people of Bahrain for the noble sentiments they have shown toward his highness the prime minister. His highness the amir joins with everyone in their prayers for a speedy recovery and good health for the prime minister, may God protect him against all evil.

### Saudi Prince Concerned

*GF251210 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1125 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Manama, 25 Nov (WAKH) — His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, arrived in Manama today on a brief visit to Bahrain in order to inquire about the health of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister.

His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was received by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Defense Forces, and senior officials.

### Amir Receives Prince

*GF251829 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Manama, Nov 25 (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here today Saudi Crown Prince, Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, currently visiting Bahrain to enquire after the health of Bahraini Prime Minister H.E. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah. The meeting was attended by Bahrain Crown Prince and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahrain Defence force Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Chief of the Crown Prince Diwan Shaykh Khalid ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah and Chief of Staff at BDF [Bahrain Defense Force] Brig. Gen. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah.

### Kuwaiti Prime Minister Visits

*GF250647 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0535 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Manama, 24 Nov (WAKH) — It was announced in Manama tonight [24 November] that His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, made a brief visit today to Bahrain and later returned to his country.

His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir, received His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah on the occasion of his visit to Bahrain in order to inquire about the health of His Highness Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Muhammad ibn Salman Al Khalifah; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; and Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister.

His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah met with His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister. He wished him health, happiness, and a quick recovery.

### Deputy Amir of Qatar Arrives

*GF260806 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0655 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Manama, 26 Nov (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, deputy amir of Qatar, arrived in Manama today on a brief visit to Bahrain in order to inquire the health of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister.

### Departs Manama

*GF260945 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0845 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Manama, 26 Nov (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, deputy amir of Qatar, left Manama today for Doha following a brief visit to Bahrain during which he was reassured of the health of his highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister.

### ROK Foreign Minister Arrives From Kuwait

*GF231805 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1725 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Manama, 23 Nov (WAKH) — ROK Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong today arrived in Manama from Kuwait on a 4-day visit to Bahrain as part of a tour of the region's states.

### Meets With Amir

*GF240804 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Manama, 24 Nov (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salmam Al Khalifah, the amir, this morning received Yi Won-kyong, ROK minister of foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying on his current visit to Bahrain. The ROK minister handed his highness the amir a written message from ROK President Chon Tu-hwan on bilateral relations and means of enhancing and furthering them in various fields. The message also renewed an invitation to his highness the amir to visit ROK

### Talks With Foreign Minister

*GF241753 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1735 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Manama, 24 Nov (WAKH) — A session of talks was held in Manama tonight between Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, and Yi Won-kyong, ROK minister of foreign affairs.

During the talks they reviewed bilateral relations and ways to bolster them, particularly in trade, as well as the current situation in the Arabian Gulf region, developments in the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian cause, and the situation in the Korean Peninsula.

During the talks, both sides agreed to activate the joint economic committee to expand trade between them.

The Korean minister renewed his invitation to the foreign minister to visit the ROK.

### Amir Meets With Saudi Industry Minister

*GF231626 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Manama, 23 Nov (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here today Saudi Industry and Electricity Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abdallah al-Zamil.

The audience was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, development and Industry Minister and acting State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi and the Saudi Ambassador to Bahrain Ghazi 'Abd al-Rahman al-Qusaybi.

Al-Zamil said that he had listened to the directions of H.H. the amir on the industrial and economic sectors.

He added that he had reviewed with Al-Shirawi ways of cooperating and coordinating between Bahrain and Saudi Arabia in joint industrial projects.

The Saudi minister left the country today after a four-day visit to Bahrain.

### Heir Apparent on Efforts To End Iran-Iraq War

*GF231628 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Nov (WAKH) — Bahraini Crown Prince and Commander in-Chief of Bahrain's Defence Force Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah has said that the unity of Arab rank is the only way to face dangers and foreign ambitions.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* published today, Shaykh Hamad expressed his optimism over the Arab peace efforts exerted by the Arab reconciliation committee.

"Whatever the present difficulties, each effort exerted to achieve peace will serve the Arab nation," Shaykh Hamad elaborated.

Shaykh Hamad called for serious efforts and solidarity to serve Arab issues mainly the Palestinian cause.

The Bahraini crown prince described the Iraq-Iran war as "the issue which concern us most."

Shaykh Hamad also expressed hope finding a formula to end this war which threatens the security of the region.

"We are waiting for the outcome of the Gulf move represented in the Omani role to end this war and we hope that Iran will respond to the goodwill efforts," Shaykh Hamad said. Shaykh Hamad described GCC security strategy as a good achievement and affirmed that the security of GCC states is responsibility of its people.

He pointed out that the only way to achieve stability to GCC states is to end the Iraq-Iran war.

## KUWAIT

### Prime Minister on Terrorism, GCC Force

*GF221037 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 20 Nov 85 p 5*

[Interview with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, by unidentified *'UMAN* correspondent conducted during his stay in Oman for the Sultanate's National Day celebrations]

[Excerpts] [Question] Your Highness, some GCC countries, including Kuwait, were subjected to a wave of terrorism. In order to contain this wave, a GCC security strategy has been established. At the same time, you in Kuwait took stringent security measures that included the deportation of a number of expatriates. Will this step not affect your country's relations with the countries these expatriates were deported to?

[Shaykh Sa'd] In fact, terrorism in all its forms is being directed against many countries all over the world. It is not confined to certain countries. What concerns the countries in the region is to ensure continuing consultations, coordination, and cooperation among those working in the security organs, and that we cooperate with Arab and foreign countries to eliminate terrorism. Although it is impossible to eliminate terrorism, cooperation among the countries of the region and among Arab and friendly countries makes us hopeful that we will put an end to terrorism and prevent it from expanding.

[Question] Within the framework of military strategy, it has been said that an agreement has been reached to deploy a joint Gulf force in Kuwait if the Gulf war expands. Do you believe the war ha reached a stage that warrants the deployment of such a force?

[Shaykh Sa'd] Let us not indulge in military details. However, you followed the final communique of the Muscat summit. The communique discussed the seriousness of the resolutions that were adopted and noted the social inclination for cooperation in the military field and the eagerness to confront whomever attempts to commit an aggression against a GCC member-state.

**ROK Foreign Minister on Cooperation With Gulf**
*LD241426 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0754 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 24 Nov (KUNA) — Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, has said that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war constitutes a great threat to world peace, security and prosperity, as well as to the Gulf region.

In his reply to questions put by KUNA, the South Korean minister has denied that his government had supplied Iran with weapons during its war with Iraq. [Passage indistinct]

**Leaves for Bahrain**
*LD231714 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1625 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Kuwait 23 Nov (KUNA) — South Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong left Kuwait this evening for Bahrain at the end of his 4-day official visit.

**PRC Vice Premier Meets Amir, Foreign Minister**
*LD231126 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Kuwait 23 Nov (KUNA) — His highness the amir at 0930 received Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, who handed his highness a message from the president of Korea. The meeting was attended by the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, and the ambassador of Korea to Kuwait.

At 1015 His Highness received the PRC vice premier for economic affairs, Yao Yilin, who handed his highness a message from the PRC president which included a renewed invitation to pay an official visit to China. His highness accepted the invitation, with the date to be fixed through diplomatic channels. The meeting was attended by Finance and Economy Minister Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi and the PRC ambassador to Kuwait.

At 1100 his highness received Minister of Interior Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir who introduced to His Highness Hajji Ibrahim al-Muzayyin on the occasion of his appointment as assistant under secretary at the ministry.

His excellency the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh S'ad al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, received in his office at 1000 today Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and the delegation accompanying him on the occasion of his visit to the country. The meeting was attended by the acting foreign under secretary, Ambassador Khalid Muhammad J'afar, and the Korean ambassador to Kuwait. At 1045 his excellency received the PRC vice premier for economic affairs, Yao Yilin, and the delegation accompanying him on the occasion of his visit to the country. The meeting was attended by Finance and Economy Minister Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi and the PRC ambassador to Kuwait.

**Views Middle East Peace**
*GF251753 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 25, (WAKH) — Chinese Vice Premier for Economic Affairs Yao Yilin said in an interview published here Monday that his country supports the idea of holding an international conference to discuss peace in the Middle East and accused Israel of prolonging that crisis by its obstinacy and aggressive and expansionist policy.

The top Chinese official who left here Monday at the end of a four-day visit to Kuwait told *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper that China supports holding of an international conference on peace in the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations in which all member states of the Security Council as well as the concerned parties in the conflict will take part. He stressed that his country will continue its support to the Arab countries and the Palestinian people and their just struggle until the honorable national objectives of restoring the occupied territories and national rights are realized.

China is one of the five permanent member states of the U.N. Security Council which also includes the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Yilin emphasized that no peace in the Middle East is possible without a settlement to the Palestinian crisis, which he described as the core of the conflict in the area.

He called for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and stressed that the Palestinian people should restore their national rights, including the right to set up the independent Palestinian state.

On the Iraq-Iran war, Yilin said his country is sincerely backing all mediation efforts that aim at resolving that conflict peacefully.

On the outcome of the recent Soviet-American summit held in Geneva between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the Chinese vice premier expressed hope that the two super powers would give up seeking military edge and avoid arms race and militarization of space and interferences in regional trouble spots.

He welcomed the Soviet-American declared readiness to improve their bilateral relations but noted that the two countries are still at odds on different sensitive issues.

On Kuwaiti-Chinese relations, Yilin said they have substantially developed over the past few years adding that cooperation in the economic sector, particularly the petroleum and petrochemical fields, is quickly developing.

**Investment Agreement Signed**
*LD232033 Kuwait KUNA in English 1812 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 23 (KUNA) — Kuwait and the People's Republic of China signed an agreement here Saturday on developing and guaranteeing mutual investments.

The agreement was sign by Minister of Finance and Economy Jassim Mohammad al-Kharafi and visiting Chinese Vice Premier for Economic Affairs Yao Yilin.

The signing ceremony was attended by Undersecretary of the Finance and Economy Ministry 'Abd al-Mohssen al-Hanif, director of the Public Authority for Investment Dr Fahd al-Rashid, Director of Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Develop Faysal al-Khalid and Board Chairman and Managing Director of Petrochemical Industries Company Abjubwbaki al-Nouri and ranking Finance Ministry officials. The ceremony was also attended by the Chinese ambassador in Kuwait and the delegation accompanying the Chinese vice premier.

Kharafi hailed the commercial relations between Kuwait and China and hoped that economic cooperation would continue in interest of both countries.

Yilin on his part expressed hope that bilateral relations will witness wider development in the near future. He told KUNA after signing the agreement that the prospects of investments in his country are very wide and there are numerous projects that can be carried out there. He expressed admiration for the economic, social and political achievements Kuwait has realized which have given Kuwait special significance. On the agreement, he said it is a good start for signing more accords for consolidating and developing fields of economic and investment cooperation.

## OMAN

### Assistant Secretary of State Murphy Arrives

*GF261152 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1120 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] Muscat, 26 Nov (WAKH) — Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, arrived in Muscat at noon today on a visit to the Sultanate of Oman. During the visit, Murphy will hold talks with officials on the consolidation of bilateral relations and latest developments in the Arab and international arenas.

### Somali Minister of State Meets 'Abdallah

*GF231540 Muscat ONA in Arabic 1430 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Muscat, 23 Nov (ONA) -- Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received Somali Minister of State for Foreign Minister Mohamed Ali Hamid andhis delegation. During the meeting, they discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways of strengthening and bolstering them, as well as issues of mutual interest.

### Delivers Message to Sultan

*GF241325 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has received a written message from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. The message was conveyed to Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, during a meeting in his office today with Dr Mohamed Ali Hamid, envoy to the Somali president and minister of state for foreign affairs, who is currently visiting the Sultanate to participate in the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the Sultanate's glorious national day.

## QATAR

### Ship Sinks in Gulf, Two Reported Killed

*GF230619 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 23 Nov 85 p 1*

[Excerpt] A Qatari ship carrying iron bars to Kuwait sank in the Gulf off Saudi Arabia, leaving two crew members dead and the Egyptian captain missing, its owners said yesterday.

An official of the Qatar National Navigation and Transport Company offered no explanation for Thursday's sinking of the 4,900-deadweight-tonne *Al-Mansurah* about 80 kms off Ra's Al-Khafji, near the Saudi border with Kuwait. This is near an area where both Iran and Iraq have launched air attacks on merchant shipping during the so-called tanker war, an extension of their five-year-old ground conflict. The official said the bodies of the Egyptian second officer and an Indian mechanic, whom he did not name, had been recovered. The Egyptian captain, 'Abd al-Hamid al-Jundi, was missing, he added. Other members of the 21-man crew, which included Filipinos as well as Egyptians and Indians, were picked up by the Saudi Coast Guard, he said. Three of them were in hospital, in good conditions, in R'as Al-Khafji.

## UAE

### Hijackers of Iranian Plane Surrender in Dubayy

*GF251747 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] An official source with the Dubayy Police Force has stated that an Iranian U.S.-made Commander-500S plane made an emergency landing at a side airport in Dubayy at noon today.

Earlier, the authorities at Al-Shariqah and Dubayy International Airports had refused to allow the plane to land. The plane was hijacked while on an internal flight in Iran. There were five persons aboard the plane. Security forces and Army immediately surrounded the plane. Negotiations were held for several hours with the hijackers. The negotiations resulted in the hijackers' surrender to the security authorities. It transpired that the plane was hijacked by two Iranians among five passengers aboard the plane. A 9-mm Uzi machinegun and ammunition were found on one of the two hijackers. WAM has learned that the hijackers are being interrogated by the Dubayy authorities.

## Hijacking, Storming of Airliner Draw Comment

### Foreign Minister Remarks

*JN251851 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid is on a tour of Europe. The French president received him today. Our colleague Nabil Darwish was there when 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid left the Elysee Palace.

[Begin recording] [Nabil Darwish] What were the subjects you discussed with President Francois Mitterrand?

['Abd al-Majid] First of all, I conveyed a written message from President Husni Mubarak to President Mitterrand dealing with recent developments in the Middle East. I explained to President Mitterrand the results of Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Cairo and U.S. Envoy Murphy's visit after his return from the summit conference in Geneva. We also discussed relations between Egypt and France, which are excellent and in which we take pride. President Mitterrand asked me to convey a message to President Husni Mubarak, which I will deliver upon my return to Cairo, God willing.

[Dariwsh] Did you discuss the subject of the airliner?

['Abd al-Majid] Naturally, we talked about the subject of the airliner with the president. He was certainly interested in knowing some of the details of this painful incident.

[Darwish] How do you interpret the large number of victims in this operation?

['Abd al-Majid] It was a very painful thing over which we are aggrieved. However, I would like to affirm what I have already said in French, that Egypt does not accept terrorism and condemns it and that it will take a very strong and firm stand on any terrorist act perpetrated against Egypt or against Egyptian planes or ships. I think that what has happened is very clear. This is Egypt's official and actual stand.

[Darwish] To which side do the hijackers belong?

['Abd al-Majid] I do not know which side the hijackers belong to. All I can say is that they said they belonged to an organization called the Organization of Revolutionary Egypt. Of course, we did not find any Egyptians among the hijackers who would carry out this treasonous operation.

[Darwish] What is their nationality then?

['Abd al-Majid] News agencies said there were four Palestinians and one Syrian.

[Darwish] What about the next Palestinian-Egyptian move?

['Abd al-Majid] At present we are in contact with the Palestinian leadership which is meeting in Baghdad. God willing, some Palestinian brothers will arrive in Cairo shortly in order to continue consultations and talk about the Palestine question. In this regard, I would like to say that Egypt wants to follow up the peace initiative and bolster the Palestinian- Jordanian move. Perhaps the painful airliner incident reaffirms to us the need to seek a peaceful solution to the Palestine question. We are doing our utmost to realize a just and honorable solution to the Middle East problem.

[Darwish] Do you advise Yasir 'Arafat to recognize Resolutions 242 and 338?

['Abd al-Majid] Brother Yasir 'Arafat and the brothers know better what is good for them. As for us, it is well known that Egypt supports Resolutions 242 and 338. We consider these resolutions essential for solving the Middle East problem and calling for an international conference to resolve this problem. It is up to the Palestinian brothers to decide what is in their interest, wishing them success. [end recording]

### Defends Cairo's Decision

*AU251917 Paris AFP in English 1842 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Paris, Nov 25 (AFP) — Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid today defended Cairo's decision to storm the hijacked Egyptair Boeing with [illegible] loss of 58 lives and accused "one or two Arab countries" of involvement in the hijacking.

Sixty people died, all but two when the plane was stormed at Valletta, by a 40-strong Egyptian Army commando, according to the Maltese Government, which said it allowed the raid only on Egyptian insistance.

Mr. al-Majid said: "We acted in the firmest and most decisive way to face up to this terrorist action." But he added, "we are very upset by the loss of innocent life."

The Egyptian minister, who spoke after a meeting here with French President Francois Mitterrand, said Egypt had "acted in a way that all civilised countries should act against terrorism."

The hijacked plane was all but destroyed by three hand grenades set off by the five hijackers as the commandos stormed the plane.

Mr. al-Majid said the hijackers were not, as some reports had said, Egyptian members of a revolutionary organisation. "They were four Palestinians and a Syrian, in connection with one or two Arab countries." Pressed to name the countries, Mr. al-Majid said only, "one or two Arab countries have an interest in creating problems in Egypt."

Mr. al-Majid said everything had been done to set up negotiations before the military intervention. "We wanted to avoid the assault, but several passengers had been killed by the terrorists who were progressively liquidating them," he said.

The hijackers had "received the punishment they deserved," and Egypt had "the total support and understanding of several countries."

Mr. al-Majid said he had discussed the hijacking with Mr. Mitterrand to whom he delivered a message from Egyptian

President Husni Mubarak. He had also told Mr. Mitterrand about the recent visit of Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat to Cairo.

He added that Egypt was in touch with the Palestinian leadership, currently meeting in Baghdad, and some of them would afterwards visit Cairo to continue talks.

His country was "working for the holding of an international conference to find a definitive solution" to the Israeli Arab conflict, he said.

**Ghazalah: Libya Involved**

*NC260929 Paris AFP in English 0918 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Cairo, Nov 26 (AFP) — Defense Minister Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah today said Egypt had "some information" indicating Libya had a hand in the hijacking of the Egyptair Boeing 737 to Malta.

Marshal Abu Ghazalah, speaking to reporters after a meeting with President Husni Mubarak, refused to give any details on the information or on how the Libyans may have taken part in the seizure of the aircraft.

## Aftermath of Egyptair Hijacking Reported

**60 People Killed in Assault**

*NC251701 Paris AFP in English 1700 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Valletta, Nov 25 (AFP) — Sixty died in the Egyptair hijacking, all but two of them in an assault by Egyptian commandos, the Maltese Government announced here today in a final toll.

Only 12 people were unharmed out of the 97 passengers and crew on board the Boeing 737 which was hijacked on Friday night after taking off from Athens for Cairo.

The dead included a 16-month-old baby and eight children. Four hijackers were killed and a fifth wounded.

Twenty-six people are in hospital here, the government spokesman said.

**Claims Made by 2 More Groups**

*NC251529 Paris AFP in English 1523 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Beirut, Nov 25 (AFP) — Two more terrorist groups today claimed responsibility for the Egyptair hijacking — the Revolutionaries of Egypt Organisation and the Arab Revolutionary Brigades.

The claim was made in a joint statement sent to a foreign news agency here which said the hijackers numbered six — three Palestinians, two Egyptians and an "internationalist militant." Their names and photographs would be released shortly, according to the statement, which said the hijackers asked only for fuel and would have released the passengers. The hijacking ended last night with the loss of at least 47 lives after an Egyptian commando group stormed the plane at Valletta in Malta.

**Third Group Claims Hijacking**

*LD261402 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1259 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] Beirut, November 26 (TANJUG) -- The dissident Palestinian faction headed by Abu Nidal, and "The Organization of Egypt's Revolutionaries" released in Beirut today a joint communique, stating that they had organized the hijacking of an Egyptair airliner which ended with a commando action in Malta.

The communique says that the hijacking was carried out by three members of the "Arab Revolutionary Command," headed by Sabri al-Banna,better known as Abu Nidal, two fighters of "The Organization of Egypt's Revolutionaries", and one "international fighter." The names and photos of the hijackers, as stated, "will be released at an appropirate moment."

The communique sets out that no conditions and demands were put to Maltese authorities, except that the airliner be refuelled.

The communique accuses "agents" connected with the Pentagon and the Israeli Mosad service of "the bloodiest rescue operation in history."

The communique in conclusion warns that, "in the coming surprise operations, young heroes from many Arab countries will be engaged, but Egyptians and Palestinians will be in the front lines of martyrs and heroes."

It remains unknown whether the "Organization of Egypt's Revolutionaries" is a part of Abu Nidal's faction, or a separate movement.

Abu Nidal is no doubt the most controversial Palestinian official, whose name is connected with most spectacular, but often also unsuccessful Palestinian guerrilla operations.

It was announced last year that Abu Nidal had died in Baghdad, but he later appeared in Libya and placed himself at the head of Palestinian ultra-extremists. He was excluded from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) a long time ago. Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO leadership have issued a wanted circular for Abu Nidal, and officially sentenced him to death because of "disobedience, and the damage he does to the Palestinian struggle." Abu Nidal has in return included on his list of wanted persons Egyptian President Mubarak, King Husayn of Jordan, Yasir 'Arafat, and many other Arab and world figures.

**Troops Return From Malta**

*NC251442 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1426 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Cairo, 25 Nov (MENA) — One of the two military aircraft returned to the military airport of Almaza this afternoon. The

two aircraft carried the shock force that stormed the civilian airliner hijacked to Valletta airport. Some of the force's personnel who effected the operation were aboard the returning aircraft.

### 2d Military Aircraft Returns

*NC251638 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Cairo, 25 Nov (MENA) — The second military aircraft returned to the military airport of Almaza this evening. The aircraft had carried the shock force that stormed the civilian airliner hijacked to Valletta airport. The aircraft brought the rest of the force's personnel.

### Airport Security To Be Studied

*AU251803 Paris AFP in English 1738 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Geneva, nov 25 (AFP) — An International Air Transport Association (IATA) mission will travel to Cairo tomorrow to study airport security conditions after the weekend hijack of an Egyptair Boeing 737, a spokesman said.

A similar mission was also possible to Athens, which the plane visited from Cairo shortly before the pirates struck on Saturday evening, he added. But this would require prior Greek Government approval.

This weekend's arms could have been put aboard in Cairo, the spokesman said at IATA European headquarters in Geneva. "It cannot be absolutely sure the passengers had arms with them on embarkation at Athens."

The Cairo mission had been envisaged for several weeks, but was made urgent by the latest hijack. The spokesman declined to say if Cairo airport was on any IATA blacklist of "dangerous" airports.

IATA, which represents the majority of international airlines, sent inspectors to Athens airport in June after the hijack of a U.S. TWA (Trans World Airlines) jet out of there, subsequently held for 15 days in Beirut.

Later security measures by Greek authorities were judged satisfactory by IATA and the U.S. Federal Aviation Authority (FAA).

## Nations, Groups React to Hijacking, Aftermath

### PLO Central Council Denunciation

*NC241750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1743 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Nov (MENA) — The PLO Central Council now convening in Baghdad has strongly denounced the hijacking of the civilian aircraft. The council condemned the perpetrators and those who are behind this abominable terrorist operation.

In a statement on this incident, the council said: This cowardly act, whose victims are innocent passengers, seeks basically to harm the Arab nation and the fraternal Egyptian people and gives the Arab nation's enemies a good opportunity to distort its image in the eyes of the world.

### 'Arafat Expresses Support

*NC260651 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] The PLO chairman has telephoned President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and expressed the PLO's full support for the decisive measures taken by Egypt in the face of the recent despicable hijacking.

A PLO spokesman has emphasized that the hijackers were not connected with the organization in any way. According to this spokesman, they must have been working for some Arab intelligence organizations.

### Sudan's Leader Supports Mubarak

*NC250918 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Cairo, 25 Nov (MENA) — Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council, telephoned President Husni Mubarak today and expressed the support of the Sudanese Government and people for Egypt's bold decision to confront terrorism.

### NDP Commends Mubarak's Action

*NC251618 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 25 Nov (MENA) — The NDP and all its organizations have expressed their full support for President Husni Mubarak's daring and decisive decision to meet terrorism head on, and of the Egyptian shock troops' performance in ending the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner.

In a cable to President Mubarak, NDP Secretary General Yusuf Wali commended the bravery of the shock troops, who did their duty with efficiency and pride. The party expressed its condemnation of and indignation at this criminal action, which noble Egypt confronted for the sake of its people's safety.

## Commentaries View Hijacking, Aftermath

### Libya Blamed for Hijacking

*NC252016 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1815 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Jamal Zaki commentary]

[Excerpts] Egypt's heroic shock troops rang down the curtain yesterday on the last act of the bloody terrorist incident targeted against an Egyptian passenger plane. These heroes taught the pirates and their instigators a lesson, and their action emphasized Egypt's permanent commitment to the rejection of terrorism regardless of its reasons, motives, or perpetrators.

Those who planned this terrorist operation were wrong to believe that they could use terrorism to shake Egypt's will or alter its firm and principled position. They erred for the very simple reason that Egypt's decisions have always stemmed from a purely Egyptian will.

According to the official Egyptian statement on the hijacking, Egypt deeply regrets the fact that a misguided minority has distorted the struggle of honest people and has sullied every sincere effort made on this nation's behalf. This nation has suffered one tragedy after another. Occasionally these are at the hands of its enemies; most of the time they are at the hands of some of its sons.

This cowardly action was carried out by dissident Palestinians with funding and incitement from Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya, which is a well-known supporter of and haven for terrorists. Is this the reward? Or did these people believe that Egypt could possibly remain calm in the face of such political thuggery?

While regretting the point that the Arabs have reached, Egypt will remain loyal to its nation and its principles. It will draw patience from a position of strength and nobility, as this is its destiny and because right triumphs in the end.

**Al-Qadhdhafi 'Malignant Cancer'**

*NC252223 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic*
*2040 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] And soon will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will undergo. [Koranic verse] Those who planned and perpetrated the cowardly hijacking should have realized what a big mistake they made by thinking that Egypt, the citadel of Arabism, would submit to extortion, threats, or pressure from any source.

The cowards in Libya, who have wronged the Libyan people, will realize that Arab and lofty Egypt will confront any cowardly action with all firmness and strength. It will employ the same firmness and strength in dealing with any action that seeks to harm the Arab nation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will realize that the souls of those killed aboard the Egyptian airliner — like the souls of innocent Libyan martyrs who are being murdered, slaughtered, or dragged around as a result of the bloody terrorism practiced by the colonel and his henchmen — will not be wasted. Their spirits are flying in the skies of Arabism calling on and urging the Arab nation in the name of Arabism, Islam, and humanity and in the name of all ethical and cultural values to rescue the Libyan people from this nightmare and from the malignant cancer known as Al-Qadhdhafi.

The cowards who hijacked a civilian airliner, attacked and terrorized its passengers, tied them to their seats, threatened them with bullets and bombs, and murdered some of them, those cowards, who were given cowardly instruction by agents and traitors, do not realize that the Egypt of Arabism and Islam, lofty Egypt which offered well over 100,000 martyrs in defense of Arabism, and Arab dignity and honor, cannot accept threats, pressure, or any sort of political or terrorist thuggery. This stems from Egypt's full awareness of its destiny and historical responsibility toward the Arab nation.

Questions should be raised about the role played by the Libyan ambassador to Malta. He went to Valletta airport and then headed toward the airliner where he spoke with the hijackers. He left Malta for Tripoli immediately afterward. What was he doing with the hijackers? What new instructions did he pass on to them? Did he return to his masters in Tripoli to brief them on these orders?

This incident alone is compelling evidence that the colonel's regime, or rather the colonel himself, was involved in the hijacking and in the martyrdom of innocent people. This stems from the fact that the colonel and his regime have long suffered from an incurable disease better known as Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorism. It is a malignant form of cancer. The colonel and his collapsing regime are unaware that this illness or terrorism will eventually destroy them.

This is nature, the logic of history, and the will of nations, which cannot be affected by persecution and humiliation.

The Libyan people, who brought men like 'Umar al-Mukhtar to life, will not accept persecution, humiliation, and oppression from Al-Qadhdhafi and his bizarre, weird regime and his cowardly agents, the demagogic so-called committees. The attempt being made by those who have been fishing in troubled waters will utterly fail to change the facts. Their propaganda will also fail to deflect the charges against the colonel and his henchmen. Their attempts to distort the evidence of the crime to shield the corrupt regime in Libya led by the sick colonel are doomed.

It is painfully evident that Al-Qadhdhafi, whose terrorism has been put down by lofty and Arab Egypt in previous attempts, sought this time to direct his arrows and poison at innocent people.

The Egypt of Arabism and Islam expresses its regret and sorrow for the loss of its sons and others, and condemns terrorism and its perpetrators. At the same time, Egypt knows well how to stop this terrorism and exterminate the perpetrators and planners as well as those who have any close or distant connection with it.

Egypt will not stand idle in the face of this vicious terrorist wave. It will not just exterminate the cowardly assailants. Egypt will also confront this bloody, inhuman, terrorist wave with everything necessary to curb this phenomena so that the Arab nation and all of mankind can get rid of this cursed disease which has struck several parts of the world, threatened peace and security, and endangered the lives of innocent people of various nationalities.

### AL-AKHBAR on Palestinian Role

*NC260903 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0525 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing under the headline: "How To Combat Terrorism and Terrorists," *AL-AKHBAR* asks if insanity is becoming a dominant feature of our world. This is the haunting question that follows the hijack of an Egyptian airliner by some mindless terrorists, an incident which led to the death of innocent passengers.

The paper voices astonishment that, even at the last moment, the hijackers made no demands except to have the aircraft refueled to leave for an unknown destination. The paper asks: What, then, was the motive behind this terrorist operation? On behalf of what cause did they hijack the plane? The paper then answers: There was no motive and no cause.

*AL-AKHBAR* also deplores, on its own behalf and on behalf of the public, the fact that four Palestinians, regardless of their affiliation, were among the hijackers. This is particularly regrettable under the present circumstances and given all Egypt's hard work for the Palestinian cause.

*AL-AKHBAR* concludes by calling on the PLO, which we recognize as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, to take the necessary steps to deal firmly and sternly with such acts committed by Palestinian dissidents. The paper stresses that the continuation of such juvenile acts can only harm the Palestinian cause, all those who earnestly work for it, and those who support the Palestinian people's right to freedom and self-determination.

### Storming of Plane Defended

*NC251558 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1240 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "Egypt Faces Secret War, Must Deal Firmly With Situation"]

[Text] In his speech to the People's Assembly about 10 days ago, President Mubarak showed a sense of honesty, responsibility, and bravery in meeting challenges when he declared that Egypt is facing various types of new wars. There is the black propaganda war, which is spreading lies in certain foreign papers. They are publishing false stories containing allegations of corruption and worsening conditions in Egypt. They are also printing rumors of Egypt's supposed subservience to foreign powers.

Then there is the war of the economic blockade. We saw one of its aspects when a number of foreign countries dispensed with the services of Egyptian workers and employees. A war is also being waged to sow discord among the Egyptian people in order to tear them apart.

The goal of all these wars is to have the Egyptian people lose their self-confidence and their faith in their democratic way of life and in the development projects being implemented by zealous Egyptians loyal to their homeland.

President Mubarak was not prophesying when he warned of this secret war against Egypt. He was delivering an accurate and well thought out account to the Egyptian people. His purpose in doing so was to have each of us understand the events around us and not imagine that we are surrounded by angels or that everything we hear or read is necessarily in Egypt's interest.

Therefore, we see the hijacking of the Egyptian passenger plane and the painful end to this painful episode as part of the ferocious campaign against Egypt. Its goal is to dissuade Egypt from continuing the Middle East peace process.

The murderers who seized the Egyptian plane deliberately committed their ugly crime. In contrast to earlier hostage-taking operations, these murderers did not disclose their demands or conditions for the release of their innocent hostages. This means that these murderers were up to something. They were playing for time to achieve objectives unknown to everyone but those who supplied them with their funds and weapons. The purpose of this criminal plot was to raise the sword of terrorism over everyone's head.

When Egypt warned against deteriorating conditions in the Arab world, it only wanted to explain the situation to everyone so that the issues would not get confused and our vision blurred. When Egypt spoke of poor conditions in the Arab world, several Arab states thought that Egypt was begging to return to the Arab League, for example. Therefore, these Arab states made a point of placing impossible conditions on Egypt's return to the Arab world. They believed that Cairo would fall to its knees and obey the orders given by the leaders of these states.

Strangely enough, in their phony fervor to champion the wrong causes, these states have deliberately ignored the real reasons for the current deterioration of the Arab situation. They have also ignored the fact that the terrorist mafia, which is financed with Arab money, wants the right to veto any decision which the architects and financiers of terrorism disapprove of.

Therefore, Cairo had to make a difficult but bold decision to use force to end this hijacking. There was no time for further procrastination, regardless of the consequences resulting from the storming of the plane.

Had Egypt hesitated to storm the aircraft, the sword of violence would have remained over our heads. We had to make this difficult decision so that the financiers and architects of terrorism would know they could not disturb the security of millions of Egyptians.

### Dailies Justify Commando Attack

*NC260836 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0525 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AHRAM* today comments on the hijacking of the Egyptair plane. It says that the terrorists failed to gain any benefit and met the same miserable fate which awaits all devious terrorist gangs. The paper adds that it has become clear that the

perpetrators of this criminal act belong to a Palestinian dissident group, working for an Arab country which is known for its terrorist practices and its abetting of terrorists. In contravention of the standard security regulations of international airports, the terrorists sneaked onto the Egyptian plane at Athens airport and fought a battle with the security men aboard. It became clear that they intended to kill all the passengers, including women and children. The terrorists, the paper points out, also threatened to blow up the plane with everyone on it.

*AL-AHRAM* writes that it became necessary for the Armed Forces to step in and stop the bloodletting. The only possible solution was to break into the aircraft.

In conclusion, the paper notes that President Husni Mubarak made his views clear when he expressed his regret that certain Arab countries are involved in such criminal practices. The aims of these practices are devastation and the disruption of international aviation.

Another Cairo daily, *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, praises the decision to break into the Egyptian plane. It was a brave decision, the paper says, because waiting would inevitably have led to more victims. The gang of murderers aboard were ready to take their crime to any extreme. The raid on the aircraft was meant to save as many passengers as possible: Their presence on the plane with such murderers amounted to a death sentence on all of them. This sentence would eventually have been carried out either individually or collectively. Therefore the brave decision was made to launch the rescue operation.

The paper points out that all the world has testified to the validity of this decision. King Husayn, Saddam Husayn, Saudi Arabia, the PLO, the Arab press, the United States, France, and the free world have all agreed that killing the criminal on the scene of his crime will deter others from following his example. The decision to raid the plane was, then, tantamount to saving thousands of lives in the future. A realization of what will happen to him later will make a would-be hijacker think a million times before embarking on action.

The paper stresses that the whole world is against terrorism and that the punishment meted out by Egypt to these terrorists is a good lesson to all terrorists everywhere. *AL-JUMHURIYAH* concludes by saying that Egypt mourns the victims at the same time as it welcomes back the brave commandos. Egypt also thanks the Maltese Government for its extensive cooperation in the affair which led to the extermination of the terrorists gang.

## Roads Leading to Libyan Border Said Closed

*GF251309 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0930 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Telephone report by radio correspondent in Cairo Al-Sayyid al-Ghadban — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, I greet you from Cairo, which has lived through difficult moments since an Egyptian passenger airliner was hijacked 2 days ago. All nerves were strained while the hijacked plane was parked at Valletta airport in Malta, as the hijackers made successive threats to kill their hostages unless the plane was refueled. People did not relax until the evening of 24 November, when an Egyptian commando force stormed the plane and rescued the hostages.

The first report on the storming of the plane by commandos was broadcast at 2250 Cairo time [2050 GMT] on 24 November when Cairo television interrupted its normal programming and carried a brief report on the success of the Egyptian special forces in storming the plane and rescuing the hostages. The report was followed by patriotic songs. Cairo television then repeated the report on both of its channels, and promised to give more details. The people relaxed and many stayed up and waited to hear further details. However, Cairo television ended its programs without giving its viewers any more details. Some observers sensed from the brief report, which confirmed that there were no casualties among the attacking commando force without referring to the safety of all the passengers or their condition, that there were casualties among the passengers.

Today the Cairo papers carried more reports on the storming of the plane. While *AL-AHRAM* published only a report on the sotrming of the plane and some minor details about it, without referring to the casualties, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* published a report to indicate that there were 50 victims among the passengers and attributed the report to an official spokesman of the Maltese Government.

Some observers construe the closure of some desert roads in Egypt as a clear sign of Egyptian military moves in the direction of Egypt's western border. The roads that have been closed to normal traffic include parts of the Cairo-Alexandria desert road and the Al-Fayyum-Oases Road. Official statements, however, say that the closure of the roads is due to technical reasons. Nevertheless, observers note that the roads that have been closed are the roads that lead to Egypt's western border, and say that the roads were closed to allow the Armed Forces to move units to Egypt's western border. More details will no doubt become known in the next few hours. After monitoring such details and the way they are presented by the Egyptian media, the direction of the Egyptian reaction will become somewhat clearer. We are vigilantly monitoring events together with other observers during the next hours and will inform you of developments in further dispatches, God willing. Until then, greetings.

## Jordan's Al-Rifa'i Arrives for Committee Meeting

*NC261104 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1000 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] The joint Egyptian-Jordanian committee opened its meetings at Al-Tahirah Palace this morning. The meetings are cochaired by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi and his Jordanian counterpart, Zayd al-Rifa'i.

Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and his accompanying delegation arrived in Cairo this morning. They were accorded an official welcome by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, deputy prime ministers, and other ministers.

After his arrival, Zayd al-Rifa'i said that he is looking forward to meeting President Muhammad Husni Mubarak tomorrow to convey an oral message to him from King Husayn of Jordan. He added that the Jordanian delegation is in Cairo to take part in the joint Egyptian-Jordanian committee's meetings. The meetings will examine ways to boost industrial, commercial, and cultural relations between the two countries. The Jordanian prime minister also said that he and Dr 'Ali Lutfi will discuss Arab and topical issues with a view to improving current Arab conditions.

As for the hijacking of the Egyptian plane, Al-Rifa'i said that his country denounces and condemns all forms of terrorism regardless of its source or aims.

For his part, Dr 'Ali Lutfi said that the joint Egyptian-Jordanian committee has satisfactorily contributed to the welfare of both people in its previous meetings. Any minor difficulties will be discussed in order to solve them, he said. Lutfi noted that the most remarkable recommendation the committee could make is for both countries to establish a holding company and entrust it with setting up future joint ventures.

Concerning the recent hijack, the Egyptian prime minister said that Egypt has always opposed terrorism. This is because terrorism solves nothing and sparks off more terrorism.

### African Information Ministers Visit, Meet Mubarak

*NC231141 Cairo MENA in English 1107 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Cairo, Nov. 23 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak told the African information ministers that Egypt always stands by the African countries in resolving their issues and underlined Egypt's support to the African liberation movements.

This came at a meeting President Mubarak held this morning with the African to attend [as received] the African information ministers conference.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak emphasized at the meeting the African Continent's capability of surmounting all obstacles confronting it.

President Mubarak said that the differences between the African countries quickly disappear upon the meeting of the African leaders and heads of state as sincerity for African interests eliminates all obstacles.

The president expressed the Egyptian people's appreciation and admiration of Africa and its leaders for its influence at international forums.

The information minister of Zimbabwe asked the president to brief them on the Middle East issue in the light of the American-Soviet summit meeting, President Mubarak said that he would know of the details following his meeting with American Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy today.

President Mubarak spoke about the peace process and the peace agreement affirming that the peace accord should not be on the account of the main issue namely the Palestinian cause. He emphasized that no one has the right to negotiate in the name of the Palestinians except the Palestinians themselves.

The president said that the participation of the two super powers in an international conference for peace in the Middle East ensures the success opf this conference.

The president added that he learnt that the foreign ministers of the two super powers would meet to discuss the proposed structure of an international conference which would be based on the U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338.

The Kenyan information minister asked President Mubarak to expound the latest events in which he said President Mubarak had played a strong role as an African leader.

The president explained Egypt's human role and its successful mediation to save the 400 passengers of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* in cooperation with some Palestinian elements.

President Mubarak spoke about the decision of delivering the four hijackers of the Italian ship to the Palestine Liberation Organisation which he said would have proved its authenticity to the whole world, adding that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was going to fulfill his declared promise (of trying the hijackers).

The president underlined that Egypt's role in the rescuing of the ship was heroic and the interception of the Egyptian plane was an act that contradicted international laws and was rejected by Egypt and the Egyptian people.

### Denounce Hijacking

*NC251809 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1704 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Cairo, 25 Nov (MENA) — The conference of African information ministers in Cairo has confemned international terrorism and its latest manifestation, the hijacking of an Egyptian airliner to Valletta airport 2 days ago.

At their final session today, the information ministers observed a minute of silence in honor of the innocent martyrs from Egypt and other countries who fell victim to terrorism.

At the beginning of the meeting, Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information and chairman of the conference, read the official Egyptian statement on the incident and on the successful storming of the aircraft and rescue of the hostages by Egyptian shock troops.

At the end of its closing session, which is still in progress, the conference will adopt its recommendations.

### Ministers Meet Iraqi, Jordanian Counterparts

*JN251403 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Cairo — The ministers of transportation communciations, and maritime transportation of Egypt, Iraq, and Jordan began

meetings in Cairo last night to discuss ways to bolster relations among the three countries in the field of transportation. A joint agreement will be signed to open a land route linking Cairo, Amman, and Baghdad.

It was agreed yesterday to form joint technical committees to study the outlines of establishing a joint company for maritime transportation involving the three countries and to study the status of the present Iraqi-Jordanian maritime transportation company.

The Iraqi side was headed by Transportation Minister 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim, the Jordanian side by Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd, and the Egyptian side by Minister of Transportation and Communications Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli.

### Communique Issued on 24-25 Nov War Actions

*JN251724 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Communique No 2,033 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 25 November 1985]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In order to continue rubbing the faces of the despotic clique in the mud of defeat, our heroic Air Force continues to deal crushing blows to the sources of aggression. At 1130 [0830 GMT] today, the valiant eagles of the air pounced on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. After hitting their target with their well-known accuracy, the eagles of the air returned to the homeland with their aircraft both safely and triumphantly. Praised be God, the best helper and supporter.

2. Our vigilant fighters sighted a group of enemy troops opposite our positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. They pounded them with artillery, inflicting large human losses, while the rest fled. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses. Other groups were sighted elsewhere in the same sector. All types of weapons were used to pound them, forcing them to flee after one of their personnel was hit. One vehicle was destroyed, three persons were killed, and another was wounded elsewhere in the same sector.

3. Two enemy soldiers were killed in the II Army Corps central sector and two others were killed in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah. One boat was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

4. In search of safe living conditions and in order to be rid of terrorism, fresh groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

5. The forces of charlatan Khomeyni shelled the suburbs of Mandali with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 November 1985

### Pro-Iranian Group Arrested Before Operations

*JN231735 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1712 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Nov (INA) — It was officially announced here tonight that a gang working for the Iranian regime had been arrested. Reporting this tonight, Baghdad television said that the gang was arrested before it could carry out its assigned tasks. The television added that two vehicles laden with explosives had been set to explode in the holy places on 10 Muharram [25 September on Islamic calendar].

### Oil Minister Returns From Visit to Turkey

*JN222108 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 22 Nov (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi al-'Uraybi returned to Baghdad tonight from Ankara, where he attended the signing of the agreement on the second Iraqi oil pipeline via Turkish territory.

### Transport Minister Leaves for Cairo for Talks

*JN230826 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Transport and Communications Minister 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim left for Cairo this morning leading a delegation on a visit that will last several days. The minister said he will meet with his Egyptian and Jordanian counterparts for talks on Egypt's contribution to the Jordanian-Iraqi Land Transport Company and Iraq's joining of the Egyptian-Jordanian Navigation Company. He and the Egyptian transport minister will discuss means to promote cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

**Terrorist Group Kills Jordanian Citizen 24 Nov**
*JN251220 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1200 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] The Interior Ministry issued the following statement today:

At 1330 yesterday, Sunday 24 November 1985, a group affiliated with terrorist Sabri al-Banna, known as Abu Nidal, killed Husayn 'Ali Ibrahim al-Bitar at his home in the Al-Rashid suburb of Amman. It was discovered that this group is composed of Iyad Wasif 'Abd al-Rahim and his companions in murder Ibrahim Sa'du Ibrahim and Sa'id Ibrahim Yusuf.

These persons entered Jordan from Kuwait on 14 November 1985. All of them carry Jordanian passports. The perpetrator and all his accomplices have been arrested. Investigations show that the primary cause and motive for the murder had been a trade and financial dispute between Abu Nidal and the victim Husayn 'Ali Ibrahim al-Bitar. Investigations are continuing in order to uncover all the circumstances and implications of the murder.

**Prime Minister Leaves for Meetings in Cairo**
*JN260827 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0800 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Amman —Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Amman this morning for Cairo to head the Jordanian side to the meetings of the Higher Jordanian-Egyptian joint committee due to begin today. During its 2-day meetings, the committee will review achievements in bilateral cooperation and coordination during the past 6 months following the committee's recent meeting in Amman last April. The committee will also review the two sides' ideas for coordination, cooperation, and planning for the coming period.

**Trade Committee With Romania Continues Talks**
*JN252028 Amman Television Service in English*
*2000 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] A joint Jordanian-Romanian committee met at the Ministry of Planning today for talks on bilateral economic, trade, and technical cooperation. Minister of Planning Dr 'Abdallah al-Nusur explained that Jordan's economic policies are based on openness to the outside world and the promotion of economic and technical cooperation with friendly nations. He noted that trade exchange between Jordan and Romania has been rising and can be further boosted by increasing Jordanian exports to Romania.

Romanian Minister of State for Planning at the Ministry of Trade and Industry Ion Constantinescu stressed the importance of maintaining an increasing trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. He said that this can be achieved by increasing trade exchange and the implementation of joint ventures.

**European Parliamentarians Arrive for Visit**
*JN222104 Amman Television Service in English*
*2000 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] A delegation from the European Parliament representing the Arab-European society arrived in Amman on a week-long visit to Jordan at the start of a tour of a number of Arab countries. During their stay, the delegation will meet a number of senior officials.

### Junblatt, Birri Discuss Fighting, Reaffirm Unity

*NC242108 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Remarks by Ministers Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri, and Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting at Minister Birri's home on 24 November — recorded]

[Text] [Junblatt] This meeting was held to preclude any interpretations with regard to the fighting that has taken place in West Beirut between the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Amal Movement. This meeting was meant to tell everybody that, despite what happened, we will always remain in the same trench and that the relationship between Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri, and between the Amal Movement and the PSP, is above all considerations and will not be affected by this incident despite its gravity.

[Question] Walid Bey. How do you view a solution in the near future?

[Junblatt] We have taken joint steps; we formed a deterrent security strike force. This force has been empowered to deal with violators most severely. I warn all those who try to fish in murky waters to be very careful because this force has specific orders to shoot at every armed person and at every person who attacks public and private property. We must act together at all levels to deter all violators.

[Birri] There is no need to justify any meeting with Walid Junblatt. This is not the first nor will it be the last meeting. The meeting was held in the present circumstances to reaffirm, as Walid himself has said, that despite the sufferings and the gravity of what has taken place, the alliance which had been baptized in blood in Beirut's southern suburb and on the mountain even before 6 February, during the Israeli invasion, and was forged on account of the hegemony exerted by the Phalangists, the authorities, and the factions, cannot be dismantled because of one incident, however serious. The important thing now is to look to the future. What happened in Beirut must not be repeated. It must not recur. Amal Movement and PSP personnel and all intruders are asked to see that this does not recur and to withdraw from the streets because the regular forces in both the Amal Movement and the PSP have been given orders to severely punish and even to kill whoever is thinking of toying with West Beirut's security or tampering with the citizens' property and lives.

[Question] Mr Nabih. How do you view the situation in Lebanon?

[Birri] Regarding the present situation in Lebanon, if one may say so, they [not further identified] are trying to join ranks there and to divide the ranks here. We will prove that we can unite to confront all eventualities. There will be no return to the old Lebanon. Let them be assured of this.

[Qabalan] What happened yesterday was reprehensible. I do not believe that the two honorable ministers were behind these events and incidents but that intruders infiltrated their ranks to cause confusion and to undermine the unity of ranks, the goal, and the road. I would like to tell them: We are with you in the same trench. Everybody was responsible for what happened. Although we are aware that you were not responsible, we hold you responsible because opportunists have taken advantage of you and used you as a cover. Therefore, you must be watchful and unite again to strike at anyone who tampers with West Beirut's security. You must prevent fighting among us for the benefit of those around us and others, because they want us to be the sacrificial lamb so as to derail the course of the nationalist, progressive, and struggling forces in their war against Israel.

I tell the brothers: We are with you as long as you are with God and with your brothers and kinfolk, preserving their lives, property, and dignity. Should anything else happen, God forbid, we will take a stand toward everybody. We will announce this stand publicly to the masses. However, we tell all the people that what has taken place was wrong. Therefore, we must leave it behind and open to a new page and move anew to fight Israel and its agents.

### Pledge To Curb 'Radical' Members

*NC251409 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] A meeting was held at noon today between Walid Junblatt, Progressive Socialist Party leader, and Nabih Birri, Amal Movement leader, in Junblatt's home. During the meeting, they thoroughly reviewed all steps and developments.

After the conference, Junblatt said: Nabih Birri and I have followed up the security measures and the decisions which have begun to achieve results. He added: We stress the need for promptly and decisively settling issues even if this leads to maximum punishment. He continued: The PSP and the Amal Movement will take internal measures to curb certain radical and fanatic members.

### Birri Appeals to Amal

*NC251410 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri has made a statement to the movement's members in Burj al-Murr. He said: I have come to tell you that events in Beirut are intended to fragment Lebanon into sectarian ministates and to separate the mountain from the south, Beirut, and Al-Biqa'. The events in Beirut were also aimed at breaking the alliance between the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party.

Birri said that breaking this alliance would lead to partition, adding: We must be aware of the facts, because we are fighting for the homeland. He called on Amal members not to get carried away by whims and emotions because we will lose the south, the mountain, Al-Biqa', and Beirut. He concluded: These events resulted from a basic fault in the alliance. Therefore, we will correct this fault and emphasize the strength of the alliance between Amal and the PSP.

### 2 Security Violators Executed; Birri Tours Beirut

*NC251257 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1130 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] The joint strike force of Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party has been patrolling West Beirut to ensure the withdrawal of gunmen from streets, contain any repercussions from the clashes, and restore life to normal. We recently learned that the security committee has executed two people who had disturbed security in West Beirut.

Security sources reported that the strike force continued its mission today by removing roadblocks and any signs of a military presence. It was possible to withdraw most gunmen from the streets, particularly in the areas of Barbur and Al-Mazra'ah where no fighters are now present.

We have learned that Ministers Birri and Junblatt are now meeting at Junblatt's house with some leaders of the Amal Movement and the PSP in attendance.

Prior to this conference, Minister Birri toured the areas of Airport Road, Al-Awza'i, Khaldah, Al-Janah, Summerland, UNESCO, and Mar Ilyas. He firmly instructed the people manning the Khaldah roadblock and the Amal Movement centers in Al-Awza'i to capture any security violators and to facilitate civilian traffic to and from Beirut. He warned that any attempt to disturb security would be suppressed by force. He affirmed the cohesion between the Amal Movement and the PSP.

Informed sources have said that the number of Syrian observers on the West Beirut security committee has been increased so that the committee can more effectively supervise the implementation of the security measures.

### Joint Measures Taken

*NC251839 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] PSP sources stated this afternoon that the PSP and the Amal Movement will purge their ranks of all radical and fanatic elements, and all those who extort protection money. These sources said that the PSP has arrested a number of its members and that their names will be announced later. These members will be purged together with others who do not comply with instructions and orders.

The following measures were taken today:

The People's Liberation Army is now in control of the coastal road after having removed all roadblocks.

A joint Amal-PSP roadblock has been set up on the Al-Awza'i road.

The mountain-Al-Biqa' highway has been declared safe.

Most detainees have been released and the joint security committee is making the rounds of all positions to release the rest unconditionally.

### 'Fixed Posts' Set Up

*NC252036 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1900 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] A meeting held in the office of Nabih Birri, the minister of state for the south and reconstruction, ended a short while ago. It was attended by security strike force officials 'Aqil Hamiyyah and Abu Sa'id, as well as by a number of Amal and PSP security officials.

The officials evaluated the steps taken by the strike force during the past few hours. These include the withdrawal of gunmen from the streets and the exchange of kidnapped persons.

It was decided to set up fixed posts in various parts of West Beirut, including Al-Rawshah, Saqiyat al-Janzir, Al-Hamra, Clemenceau, Coca Cola, Al-Mulla, and Wata al-Musaytiba. Personnel in these posts will be in touch in order to take action when necessary.

Meanwhile, all areas of West Beirut are calm. Security reports do not indicate any incidents worth mentioning. The strike force is pursuing its mission in curbing excesses and dealing with security violators.

### 'Total Calm' in West Beirut

*NC260744 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0530 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Total calm now prevails in West Beirut amid new signs of determined efforts to strengthen stability and curb security violations. The joint Amal Movement and Progressive Socialist Party strike force has continued to implement its duties. The strike force has detained 23 security violators and executed 1 person.

At a meeting yesterday between Ministers Birri and Junblatt, which was also attended by a team of Syrian observers and a number of Amal and PSP security officials, it was decided to strengthen the strike force and quickly regroup the joint security squad in order to reinforce the current positive atmosphere and achieve further progress. The two ministers affirmed that security cannot be achieved by mutual consent; it must be imposed by force. In light of this fact, it has been decided to continue implementation of security measures, end the problem of the detainees, and reopen the roads linking Beirut with the south and the mountain with Al-Biqa'. A decision was made to reopen these roads today.

In implementation of the decision to bring to account all those who caused or were responsible for the recent security incidents, Minister Junblatt has withdrawn 12 local PSP officials from Beirut to the mountain area and placed them under arrest. They will be questioned about their responsibility for the security deterioration in West Beirut. Minister Birri has made a similar decision to place seven local Amal officials under house arrest and imprison four others.

### UN's Aime Arrives 'Unexpectedly' in Beirut 25 Nov

*NC251243 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1130 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Jean-Claude Aime, UN assistant under secretary general, arrived unexpectedly in Beirut at noon today. He went to the Foreign Ministry, where he met with Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, the Foreign Ministry secretary general. They discussed the results of Aime's visit to the region in regard to the implementation of UN Resolution 425 on the withdrawal of the occupation forces and the deployment of UN emergency forces in southern Lebanon.

### Aime Says No Progress

*NC251430 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1215 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Within the framework of his mission in Lebanon and Israel to discuss the possibility of implementing UN Resolution 425, Jean-Claude Aime, UN assistant under secretary general, has visited the Lebanese Foreign Ministry. He met with Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, the Foreign Ministry secretary general.

Following the 30-minute meeting, Aime said: I briefed Ambassador al-Turk on the outcome of my tour prior to leaving for New York on Wednesday. In New York, I will report to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on the results of my mission in Lebanon and Israel. He pointed out that he had not met with Israeli Defense Minister Yizhaq Rabin because Rabin met with the UN secretary general and his assistant in New York last week. He denied that any progress has been achieved as a result of his negotiations, but he pointed out that he will continue his mission. Asked whether he discussed the issue of UNIFIL in the south during his meeting with Ambassador al-Turk, Aime said: We had a general discussion. UNIFIL's situation is the same, and is not unacceptable either to the UN or to Lebanon.

Responding to another question, Aime said that his visit to Damascus was related to the issue of the kidnapped UN journalist Alec Collet. Aime left later for Al-Naqurah.

### Al-Husayni Returns From Damascus, Briefs Karami

*NC241642 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1615 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, returned from Damascus this afternoon. He immediately visited Prime Minister Rashid Karami. He then met with Shaykh Muhammad Shams al-Din. Al-Husayni briefed both on the results of his discussions with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on security developments in West Beirut.

### Paqraduni Rejects 'Gradual Islamization'

*NC230601 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*2015 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] A rally was held today to mark the 49th anniversary of the establishment of the Phalangist Party. Lawyer Karim Paqraduni, head of the Information Department of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, told the rally that the [12 March] uprising was not a force seeking power. It is a power in and of itself, a power that is now carrying out its tasks after having been recognized by others as a partner in the dialogue.

He added: The uprising had a national dimension. We began the Damascus negotiations in order to unite Lebanon, for it is our belief that the Christians' interest lies in unity. It must be made very clear that a unique relationship with Syria does not mean unity, or federalism, or confederalism. Lebanon is an independent, sovereign, and free country.

It must also be made clear that the gradual elimination of sectarianism does not mean the gradual Islamization of Lebanon, if we accept the fact that Lebanon is an Arab country. Paqraduni said: We will not accept the idea that Lebanon is a Muslim country. Our rejection of an Islamic country does not mean a prejudice against Islam as a religion. Lebanon is the ultimate homeland of all Lebanese. It is not the monopoly of one religion or community. It is not an artificial homeland or one built by phases. The alternative national solution to a sectarian one puts loyalty to the homeland above anything else.

### Car Bomb Defused in Nahr al-Kalb Tunnel

*NC241716 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English*
*1450 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] The national security service of the Lebanese Forces has released the following communique:

At 9 a.m. today, a unit of the national security service of the Lebanese Forces discovered a boobytrapped car at the tunnel of Nahr al-Kalb, which was subsequently defused. A military expert was called to the scene to write down an official report on the matter.

The national security service asked Mr Elie Hubayqah, the chief of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, not to use this road as he had intended to.

Further, at the request of the president of the Kata'ib [Phalangist] Party, the road was reopened by the national security service of the Lebanese Forces after the car bomb was defused, thus securing the road for Mr Karamah to reach the Kata'ib rally in Antilyas.

### Hubayqah Responds to Accusations

*NC241927 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
*1715 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Asked if the accusations made by the Phalangist Party's leader had any foundation, Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, said: I am very much surprised that the leader of the Phalangist Party is quick every time to hold us responsible for all that takes place. He should first take his time to learn the facts. Instead of congratulating the national security service for discovering the boobytrapped car this morning and thus saving the citizenry from an inevitable

calamity, the party's leader hurled accusations, as is his wont, before first acquainting himself with the results of the investigation or its proceedings. We deplore his behavior, which only entrenches the differences. The party's leader should respond to our call for unification.

## Suicide Car Bomb Explodes West of Jazzin

*NC261315 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] Jerusalem, Nov 26 (AFP) — A suicide car bomb near a village west of Jazzin in south Lebanon today wounded a militiaman of the south Lebanon Army (SLA), the Israeli-backed militia said.

The Peugeot laden with explosives blew up after an SLA patrol fired on the car, whose driver was apparently killed in the blast, the militia said.

Kafr Falus, the village near where the incident happened, is situated north of the "security zone" set up by the Israelis with the help of the SLA following the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in June.

It was the 12th car bomb in the region since that date, and two donkeys have also been used in bombing attacks.

### CSSR Trade Delegation Meets Planning Minister

*JN231435 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1354 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Damascus, 23 Nov (SANA) — Dr Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs, today received Frantisek Langer, first deputy minister of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and the accompanying delegation. They reviewed the cooperation between the two countries and ways to promote it in all fields. They also discussed technical matters relating to the implementation of the agreements signed between the two countries, as well as ways to bolster bilateral relations in the future, take advantage of the various available possibilities, and expand trade in a way that serves the interests of the two countries. They exchanged views on the best ways to begin taking practical steps to bolster economic relations and trade and on the arrival of a technical committee for this purpose in accordance with an agreed working plan.

#### Confers With Prime Minister

*JN251450 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] In Damascus, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Frantisek Langer, first deputy minister of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, at 1330 today. Talks revolved around the firm relations of friendship and effective cooperation in all fields between Syria and the CSSR.

### Tunisian Party Official Arrives in Damascus

*JN250641 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Hedi Baccouche, director of the Tunisian Destourian Socialist Party, arrived in Damascus yesterday evening leading a party delegation on a visit of several days to Syria at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command.

#### Meets With Vice President

*JN251940 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Hedi Baccouche, director of the Tunisian Destourian Socialist Party, and the accompanying delegation at 1730 today. Attending the meeting were 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Tunisian ambassador in Damascus. Talks revolved around the current Arab situation.

#### Meets With Ba'th Official

*JN251835 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this morning received the delegation of the Tunisian Destourian Socialist Party [TDSP] led by its director brother Hedi Baccouche. Attending the meeting were Comrade Fayiz al-Nasir, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command; and Mohamed Farid al-Sharif, Tunisian ambassador in Damascus. The two parties held comprehensive talks mainly concentrating on the struggle of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the TDSP, as well as on their role in leading the society and state in Syria and Tunisia and on the continuing developments and changes taking place in the two fraternal countries.

Comrade Al-Ahmar then gave a detailed explanation of the struggling history of the Ba'th Party, as well as political developments in the Arab region in general and in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas in particular. He explained Syria's role in helping all Lebanese parties reach national accord, which will achieve the Lebanese people's objectives of liberation, independence, and unity within its Arab framework for their country. Comrade Al-Ahmar also pointed to the seriousness of the U.S. and Zionist schemes aimed at imposing capitulation on Arabs and to the roles played by the deviationists and those linked to Camp David to further these schemes against the central Arab cause, the Palestine question. Comrade Al-Ahmar stressed the need to work for an Arab solidarity based on confronting the Zionist enemy and imperialist schemes, as well as on the steadfastness of the Arab masses and their struggling forces in order to topple these schemes and foil their objectives. Comrade Al-Ahmar also talked about the deep pan-Arab ties between the two friendly countreis, Syria and Tunisia, and about the need to continue joint action to bolster these ties in a way that serves the Arab nation's objectives. Brother Hedi Baccouche, director of the TDSP, hailed Syria's pan-Arab and struggling role that all Arabs are proud of. He also talked about his party's role and current developments in Tunisia. He stressed the importance of promoting relations between the two parties and countries and said the people of Tunisia and in the TDSP respect and appreciate Syria and its struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. He wished the Syrian Arab people further prosperity and progress.

### Arab-European Cooperation Group Meets With Khaddam

*JN251401 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1238 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Damascus, 25 Nov (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the delegation of the parliamentary association for Arab-European cooperation at 1000 today. Talks revolved around the current situation in the region.

#### Meets With Foreign Minister

*JN251944 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' today at noon received the delegation of the parliamentary association for Arab-European cooperation of the European Parliament, which includes representatives from the British Conservative and Labor Parties, the Christian Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, the FRG party for environmental protection, and the Italian Communist Party. Sulayman Haddad, director of the Western Europe desk at the Foreign Ministry, attended the meeting. Talks dealt with the current political situation in the region, the situation in the Lebanese arena, and the Iraq-Iran war.

## King Hassan II Expresses Desire To Meet With Peres

### 'Slim' Chances of Open Meeting

*TA260528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0505 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres confirmed late last night that messages have been exchanged between him and King Hassan II. Mr Peres said: The king and I have indeed exchanged messages, and I will be happy to meet with him.

We have learned that the messages were transmitted by Knesset Member Rafi Edri, the Knesset's Alignment faction head, who maintains close ties with the leaders of the Jewish community in Morocco and with other leaders there. Actual messages [as heard] have also been exchanged recently.

The question, of course, is why the king disclosed the fact that such contacts have been going on at this moment, and the possible explanations for this are that the king believes in the reports saying that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has recently met with King Husayn and that a political process between Israel and Jordan began after that meeting. Hassan II wishes to jump on that bandwagon, realizing that he is gradually losing the role he took pride in as a politician, namely being one who maintains good ties with all the parties and being linked to the peace process with Egypt which, as will be recalled, began in Morocco.

The belief is that the chances that Mr Peres will meet with the monarch openly are slim, as the conditions presented by King Husayn [as heard] for an open meeting are very tough. However, as regards secret meetings about which there will be leaks, here the chances are greater. Mr Peres already conferred with the king before the Knesset elections in the summer of 1981.

### Details of Proposal

*TA260614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0600 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] Knesset Member [MK] Rafi Edri has recently visited Morocco and transmitted a message from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to King Hassan. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that MK Edri, who was the go-between for the two personalities, also held telephone conversations with figures close to the Moroccan king.

In an interview on French television last night, King Hassan announced that he is prepared to confer with Prime Minister Peres, provided that the prime minister raise serious proposals for the solution of the Middle East conflict. There will be no preconditions provided that the talks result in peace and a homeland for the Palestinians. King Hassan added that if Mr Peres' proposals are ridiculous or illusory, as he called them, he would not hesitate to terminate the meeting.

### Peres Welcomes Invitation

*TA261059 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*
*1051 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that he welcomes the public statements made by King Hassan, who expressed his desire to meet with him. Peres said he is prepared to hear the king and present Israel's positions. He claimed that such a dialogue would have political, psychological, and educational significance.

As for the Egyptian aircraft, he said that there is no doubt that what happened in Malta is of grave significance for Egypt. At the same time, he said he is convinced that Egypt under Mubarak will try every way to end the activities of what he called the wild gang that perpetrated the hijacking.

Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor adds that the prime minister refused to comment on the spy case, saying that the issue is being investigated in Israel. The prime minister was speaking to high school students in Bat Yam.

### Peres 'Definitely' To Meet King

*TA261414 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1400 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] Prime Minister Peres has said that he will definitely meet with Morocco's King Hassan II. In a meeting with high school students in Bat Yam, Mr Peres said he welcomes King Hassan's remarks and is prepared to meet with him. In our meeting, King Hassan will voice his stances while I will declare my positions. None of us is sure that the talks will solve all the problems, but there is political and psychological importance in the very opening of public negotiations on peace, Peres said.

## Further on Suspected Spy Jonathan Pollard

### Alleged Recruiter Named

*TA260815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0800 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] The editorial board of *THE WASHINGTON POST* decided at the last minute not to publish the name of the man who, according to various sources, recruited the suspected spy Jonathan Pollard. In its latest issue, the paper reports that he worked closely with former Prime Minister Menahem Begin and, the paper claims, served as the go-between who received the confidential documents from Pollard. *THE WASHINGTON POST* ultimately decided not to publish the name because it claimed that no authoritative source was prepared to link the man directly to the Pollard affair.

The report on the intention to print the name was leaked last night to Israeli reporters in Washington from the newspaper's editorial board. Thus, wide publicity was given in Israel to the report that the man is Rafi Eytan, Prime Minister Begin's former antiterrorism adviser, although the name was not published in the U.S. paper.

### Inquiry To Take 'Few Days'

*TA251959 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1920 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] The investigation into the Jonathan Pollard spy affair will take another few days. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that people in Jerusalem are trying to locate the source of the foul-up that made it possible for Pollard to be employed some years ago, in contravention of the rules of the Israeli intelligence institutions. The investigation is being conducted in various branches of the intelligence institutions in order to trace those responsible. The prime minister wants the investigation to be conducted thoroughly and without any pressure of time.

### Press Comments on Case

*TA251820* [Editorial Report] Several Israeli Hebrew-language newspapers on 25 November feature editorials and commentaries on the story of Jonathan Pollard, the U.S. Navy man arrested in Washington for spying for Israel. The papers emphasize the damage caused to Israel in the wake of the exposure and the need to discover the culprits behind the affair, but differ regarding the seriousness of the incident.

Tel Aviv *YEDI'OT AHARONOT*, in an editorial on page 2 titled "Without Panic," discounts the argument that a country never seeks information in a friendly country by citing the incident of the U.S. *Liberty* "spy ship" anchored off Israeli shores during the 6-Day War. The editorial states that even if it transpires that Israel was searching out information in the United States, it did so for its own benefit and not in order to harm this friendly country, making the incident "very unpleasant indeed, but not a 'national catastrophe' " as some present the issue.

Tel Aviv *MA'ARIV*, in an editorial on page 10 titled "Fiasco in the United States," also states that friendly countries spy on each other, but adds that what the American "may" do in this sphere in Israel, Israel may not, and that "more importantly, we must not be caught in the act." If Pollard was indeed acting in Israel's service there will be more damage, the editorial states, and Israel should resort to a rapid, thorough investigation, following which "only a firm, quick punitive action by Israel could contain the fire now raging in Israeli-U.S. relations in general and in U.S. public opinion in particular."

Moshe Zaq, in a commentary on page 10 of *MA'ARIV* titled "Disgraceful Affair," writes that "suspicion and distrust" have been introduced into bilateral relations and "many years' work invested in cultivating friendship and understanding has been jeopardized unless Israel can regain the trust of the U.S. military and intelligence establishment." Furthermore, the commentary states, this affair has harmed U.S. Jews, particularly Jewish senior administration officials, as well as Israel's stance vis-a-vis the Arab countries. Within the United States Israel has acquired the image of a country that tries to deceive its ally, Zaq says, while as far as the Arab world is concerned the affair damages Israel's image as a country that has intimate relations with the United States, an image which "enhances its deterrence with regard to an Arab war initiative" and which also "helps Israel in its relations with various countries that believe improved relations with Israel may aid them vis-a-vis its ally, the United States." He adds: "Israel has a safer and more open approach to more important secrets, and it is difficult to assume that any reasonable person would gamble on the large stock of understanding with the United States in return for crumbs of secrets from a minor official." If anyone did make the mistake of giving such an order, Zaq adds, he should not hesitate to bear the consequences himself: "This is but a small contribution which the responsible person can make for the restoration of trust between Jerusalem and Washington."

Alex Fishman, in a commentary on page 5 of *'AL HAMISH MAR* titled "A Product of Distorted Intelligence Thinking," says it is impossible to estimate the damage involved in the affair of Jonathan Pollard, who apparently began his espionage work in 1979 under a previous government. Fishman says that in this affair Israel violated the rule that one must not be caught spying, especially not in a friendly country where this results not only in an individual having to pay a price, but an entire country having to pay from the point of view of bilateral relations. Fishman notes that official and unofficial U.S. Administration envoys are engaged in a daily gathering of information in Israel but that this is aimed at promoting U.S. interests and not at harming this country. However, he says, the bottom line is that Israel and the United States exchange information in the framework of their intelligence cooperation and the Memorandum of Understanding on Strategic Cooperation, so that only the "distorted thinking of an Israeli intelligence officer and his political-level superior could have led to taking the risk of acquiring an agent to collect operational information on the activities of the U.S. Navy as well as information which reached it on Arab armies' movements." Fishman adds that "if these components [of information] are not included in the Memorandum of Understanding on Strategic Cooperation and within the intelligence cooperation between the two countries, then these agreements are void of content."

Also writing on page 5 of *'AL HAMISHMAR*, in a censored article titled "Rebuke — Under the Table," 'Oded Lifshitz says mutual espionage is generally the name of the game, but that both Israeli and U.S. failures are involved in the present affair. It is an Israeli failure, he says, if Israel indeed used Pollard and if the information he obtained did not justify the crisis resulting from his capture, but it is a U.S. failure in "publicly exposing the Pollard affair." Lifshitz states that while the capture of a spy by an enemy country is a propaganda achievement for his captors, between friends such things are and should be terminated quietly and elegantly, with "rebuke under the table," for the sake of friendship or mutual interests. Lifshitz says that "in the foreseeable future Israel is a U.S. interest, and vice versa; exposure harms both sides." He adds that if Israel were to catch the equivalent of Pollard, it would not be able to respond in the same way as the United States has, at least not as long as the United States holds its purse strings; this, he says, is unfair.

Ilan Kfir and New York-based correspondent Avi Gan'or, in a censored article on this affair on page 5 of *HADASHOT*, titled "Again, Who Gave the Order?" report the facts of the affair but add a short analysis subheaded "A Serious Affair at Miserable Timing." While stating that "it is no secret that CIA agents are active in the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv," they say that this affair

has also exposed Israeli intelligence work in the United States. However, they state that as long as the rules of the game are kept there are no problems, but that "the exposure of a U.S. agent acting for Israel is a different story altogether." The question that arises, they add, is who gave the order.

In an article on page 2 of *HATZOFE* titled "Espionage and Embarrassment," Ya'aqov Edelstein says that if Israel is to blame in the affair, this may be one of the biggest failures of Israeli intelligence, one of the rules of which is that Jews should never be used for intelligence purposes. This may "gravely damage" Israel and someone will have to pay the price, Edelstein says, since "such an operation requires the approval of the most senior element, on the ministerial level, and not just any official can take it upon himself to make such a serious decision."

### Israel Understands Egypt's Decision on Hijacking

*TA251637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1600 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Israel has expressed understanding for Egypt's decision to liberate the hijacked plane and support for its army's operation. This was said this afternoon by a senior official in Jerusalem to foreign correspondents.

### Press on Firmer Antiterror Stand

*TA260723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0430 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *THE JERUSALEM POST* says that in the affair of the hijacked Egyptian aircraft, President Mubarak has been served notice that the struggle against Palestinian terrorism is indivisible, that his attempt to draw distinctions in an effort to save the PLO as a partner in the peace process is doomed to failure, and that, however unwittingly, his policy offers aid and comfort to the Valletta assassins and their comrades who wish to dismantle the entire edifice of peace with Israel.

*DAVAR* writes that the hijacking of the aircraft is another reminder of the threat facing Egypt from local terrorist groups — Palestinian and others — supported by external elements. One should not dismiss these elements, who seek to undermine the Mubarak administration and turn the hands of the clock back to the situation that prevailed before Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977, if not to 1970. The proper answer to these dangerous trends should be strengthening the peace agreement and perseverance in the peace process in spite of all the obstacles on that road. Here Egypt's and Israel's interests are in fact one and the same.

*HATZOFE* says that the lesson Egypt should learn from the tragedy at the Malta airport should be that defending terrorism does not pay off. Another lesson is that the Egyptian Administration should now pay attention to the organization of underground elements inside Egypt that are joining forces in order to undermine the regime. They are enjoying the support of neighboring Libya. Egypt would be well advised to find the time to deal with this problem that jeopardizes the existence of the liberal regime there, rather than busy itself with defending the PLO and justifying its terrorist operations. The very fact that Yasir 'Arafat appears as a man honored by the Egyptian Administration spurs the subversive elements in that country to adopt this trend of using violence to shake the Egyptian Government by means similar to those used by Yasir 'Arafat and his comrades.

### Shamir Accuses Egypt of Violating Peace Agreement

*TA251521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1500 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has accused Egypt of clearly violating the peace agreement with Israel by endorsing 'Arafat's Cairo Declaration. Minister Shamir said the declaration, which calls for murderous attacks inside Israel, contradicts the clause in the peace agreement that forbids aiding violent acts. Regarding the murder in Ra's al-Burqa', Shamir said Israel hopes to receive explanations and the results of the Egyptian investigation in the next few days. Yitzhaq Shamir was addressing the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

### Rabin Warmly Welcomed in France, Meets With Quiles

*TA241718 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew*
*24 Nov 85 p 5*

[Report by Paris-based correspondent Tamar Golan]

[Text] Israel and France will encourage mutual visits of high level officers between the two countries, and they are also interested in increasing research and development cooperation. This was reported by Defense Minister Rabin last Friday, following a 1-hour meeting with his French counterpart Paul Quiles.

Rabin has arrived in Paris on his way back to Israel from the United States. Despite the fact that the visit was private, Rabin was received by an honor guard and a band that played the national anthems of the two countries. In his last private visit to France he did not receive such a welcome. Apparently in this way Quiles wants to hint that the incident in which Rabin vehemently attacked French UNIFIL soldiers was forgotten.

Rabin indeed praised the deputy UNIFIL commander, Brigadier General Pons of France, who according to him "has done much to reduce tensions and create a good liaison not only with the IDF, with also with the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. [no end quotation marks as published] Regarding the issue of UNIFIL, Rabin told Quiles that there is no change in Israel's position that it does not want UNIFIL forces to be deployed near its northern border, because they are not capable of protecting the border. He noted with satisfaction that UNIFIL has gotten used to the fact that the Amal forces do not constitute the Lebanese Army, and that the ASL should also be taken into account.

### Comments on Lebanon, UNIFIL

*TA241830 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Nov 85 p 18*

[Report from Paris by Arnon Yafe]

[Excerpts] On Friday Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin emphasized to the new French defense minister, Paul Quiles, the right of freedom to fly in Lebanese airspace "as a vital Israeli defense need."

At the end of a meeting that lasted for 75 minutes in the French Defense Ministry, Rabin told us that "I explained that we would not concede the right to fly in Lebanese airspace." He said "we are not seeking a confrontation with the Syrians, to the contrary."

Part of the conversation was devoted to the relations now being resumed between the IDF and the French Army.

Rabin invited Quiles to visit Israel.

A day after French President Mitterrand expressed support for an international conference, Rabin rejected the idea of active participation in the talks by the superpowers. At most, agreement could be given to international aegis. He believes that Syria's rapprochement with Jordan is aimed at foiling the PLO's influence or preventing Jordan from beginning direct talks with Israel.

Israel does not intend to change its position on the UNIFIL forces in Lebanon, Rabin said at a talk with the UN secretary-general, Perez de Cuellar.

De Cuellar expressed the view that the grasp of Israel and its supporters on the security strip in southern Lebanon is preventing the UNIFIL forces from deploying up to the international Lebanese-Israeli border.

### Theater Delegation Invited to Soviet Festival

*TA251104 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 25 Nov 85 p 2*

[Report by Ari'ela Re'uveni]

[Text] The Soviet Government has invited a delegation of eight directors and managers of public theaters in Israel to participate in the winter festival to be held in Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev in about 2 weeks. The delegation will be made up of the managers of the Habima Theater, the Jerusalem Khan Theater, and the Bet Tzvi Theater School. The delegation will stay in the Soviet Union for 10 days and on its way there it is also slated to visit Romania as the guest of the Romanian Government. The delegation will tour several Bucharest theaters.

### Trade Cooperation Agreement Signed With Argentina

*TA220933 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] Israel and Argentina have signed a memorandum for economic and trade cooperation. The memorandum was signed by Israeli Minister of Industry and Trade Ari'el Sharon and Argentine Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Campero. It states that the two countries will expand bilateral trade. Our correspondent Menahem Friedman reports that a joint committee will supervise the implementation of the agreement. Minister Campero was invited to Israel for a reciprocal visit.

### FRG Telecommunications Minister Arrives on Visit

*TA201719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 20 Nov 85*

[Text] The West German minister for post and telecommunications, Christian Schwarz-Schilling, arrived in Israel this afternoon. He will tour electronics plants and look into the possibilities of expanding cooperation between the FRG and Israel in the field of telecommunications. This evening he will confer with President Hayim Herzog.

### 2 IDF Soldiers Wounded in Security Zone 25 Nov

*TA251912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] This afternoon two IDF soldiers were slightly wounded in the security zone of southern Lebanon. The IDF spokesman reports that a roadside bomb was detonated when an IDF vehicle was driving near the village of Bayt Yahun. One of the soldiers was evacuated to the hospital, while the other was treated on the spot.

### 2 Others Wounded 24 Nov

*TA240659 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] An IDF force encountered a terrorist squad north of Tayr Harfa in the security zone yesterday. Two terrorists were killed. They were found in the possession of Kalashnikovs and ammunition belts. Two IDF soldiers were very slightly wounded and were evacuated to the hospital.

### Security Forces Search Refugee Camp, Find Weapons

*TA240843 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Nov 85 p 2*

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv — Security forces yesterday conducted house-to-house searches in the Balatah refugee camp near Nabulus and came up with an IDF gun and a number of hand grenades.

The operation in Balatah began at about 4.30 a.m. The authorities clamped a curfew and troops moved in for the search.

Well-placed sources said that, in addition to the gun and grenades, the troops found fire bombs, knives, a truncheon with nails sticking out, and manuals on how to prepare weapons and army uniforms. Stolen civilian goods were also found, one source said.

A number of people were arrested before the curfew was lifted towards evening.

Security forces had also been sent into Balatah on Friday night after someone hurled a fire bomb at the home of a local policeman. The policeman had received a warning letter from the PLO and apparently ignored it. The fire bomb, thrown at 10 p.m., did not cause any damage. Some three hours earlier a fire bomb was thrown at a labourer employed by the Nabulus military government. The attack at the 'Askar camp also caused no damage or injuries.

### Would-Be Settlers Released From IDF Camp

*TA232015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Yesterday IDF forces foiled a settlement attempt near Jericho. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the Eretz Yisra'el Loyalists' Movement [Tenu'at Ne'emaney Eretz Yisra'el] established a core group to settle near Jericho, but its members were arrested at an IDF roadblock and transferred to a nearby military camp to spend the Sabbath there. This evening the group members agreed to the IDF requests and left the site.

### Qeysar Reelected Histadrut Secretary General

*TA250659 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 25 Nov 85 p 3*

[Report by Roy Isacowitz]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Histadrut Secretary-General Yisra'el Qeysar was selected by the Histadrut Executive yesterday to head the labor federation for a full four-year term. Qeysar, who was the only candidate, took over as secretary-general in April 1984 when Yeroham Meshel retired.

Though Qeysar's election by an overwhelming majority was expected, the vote saw a split in the ranks of the Likud. Members of the Likud's Liberal Workers faction abstained, while its majority Herut (Blue and White) faction voted against Qeysar.

Herut sources said after the vote that they regard the abstention of the Liberals as "a challenge to Likud unity" in the Histadrut and announced their intention to raise the issue in the faction's executive early next week.

Qeysar's election was also opposed by the Communist HADASH faction, while the Citizen's Rights Movement voted in favour.

The vote took place during the first meeting of the new executive, which was elected during the recent Histadrut convention. Four parties are represented in the executive, following the adoption of a minimum vote requirement before the Histadrut elections last April.

Following the meeting, the same body sat as the Hevrat Ha'ovdim [Histadrut Holding Company] management committee and elected Qeysar as chairman of the Histadrut's holding company.

The Histadrut Central Committee, the last of the governing bodies to be reconstituted following the elections and the convention, is to be announced by the middle of next month. Fifteen committee members will be elected by the Labour Party Central Committee next week and the rest will be nominated by Qeysar.

## LIBYA

### JANA Reports Egyptian Military Buildup at Border

*LD260604 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0230 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] The Egyptian regime has stepped up its military readiness along the Libyan borders after the maximum state of alert that was declared in the Egyptian forces 2 days ago.

JANA has learned that in the past 24 hours vehicles laden with ammunition have reached the Egyptian forces that are stationed in the area adjoining the borders with Libya.

JANA also learned that the worn-out military equipment in that area has been replaced with other equipment that is serviceable. Air defense units have been replaced with new units.

The agency also learned that the free Egyptian officers and men have been providing their brothers on the Libyan side with first-hand reports of all the military movements carried out by the Egyptian regime.

### Egyptians Reviled for Storming Hijacked Plane

#### Part of Anti-Libya Plot

*LD252341 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Following the hijacking of the civilian Egyptian airplane by the American aircraft, the American President congratulated the pirate American pilots and boasted over the success of their terrorist operation. Following the Egyptian regime's clumsy assault on the Egyptian civilian airliner at Vallettaairport the Egyptian regime described the assault as successful. In both cases the victims were from among ordinary Arab Egyptian citizens.

The Egyptian regime's maximum request from America was to apologize for hijacking the Egyptian airliner. The American President refused that request and said that America has done nothing that deserves an apology. The Egyptian regime did not take any initiative for the sake of what it terms Egypt's dignity.

By storming the Egyptian airliner at Valletta airport the Egyptian regime intended to prove that it is strong and has a long arm. [Words indistinct] the same as when it ordered its forces to storm an airliner at Larnaca airport in Cyprus.

Despite the bloodbath after the Egyptian regime's assault on the Egyptian airliner at Valletta airport, the Egyptian regime boasted about the success of the operation, entertaining the thought that this so-called success is proof that it is strong and has a long arm. However, the Egyptian regime's description of its clumsy operation at Valletta airport as successful indeed stirs feelings of ridicule. The operation was not Egyptian paratroopers dropping in Tabah, nor was it an attack on a Zionist airport, where the Egyptian regime can boast of a success being scored.

The attack was against a civilian airplane, yet what happened was a massacre in the full sense of the word, and the majority of those killed were Egyptians. What success is the Egyptian regime is talking about? Had the Egyptian regime saved the airplane and its passengers it would have a success to boast about. However, the Egyptian regime, which considers the Egyptian Arab citizen of no value at all, whether one of the officers and paratroops it sent to attack the airplane or one of the people's masses, ordered the storming of the airplane and destroyed it. An attack on a civilian airplane parked in an airport is not an act that deserves to be described as successful, especially when it ended with the massacre of civilian passengers.

What the Egyptian regime resented was not the hijacking itself but the objective behind the hijacking, which clearly was to declare the stand of the Egyptian Arab people against the Camp David accords and against surrender to the Zionists. This objective has aroused a grudge in the Egyptian regime and prompted it to behave in such a clumsy way, which spilled the blood of the innocent at Valletta airport.

The Egyptian regime intends to make its clumsy and reckless behavior at Valletta airport into a threat towards the Egyptian Arab people that this regime will be bloody in its defense of the Camp David accords and the course of capitulation should the Egyptian Arab people decide to intensify their struggle against this course. However, even this aim will remain remote from the regime of Husni Mubarak, because his clumsy attack on the Egyptian civilian airplane at Valletta airport [words indistinct] has provided no evidence of the regime's power.

The responsibility for the massacre lies on the shoulders of the Egyptian regime, because if it had not intervened in this stupid and clumsy way and this foolish manner there would not have been all those victims. Whether the victims were killed by the hijackers grenades or by the paratroopers' bullets, the true killer is the Egyptian regime itself. This is a fact that Egyptian regime will not be able to conceal or drown, no matter what propaganda and information it uses for distortion and concealment.

As usual, the Egyptian regime, which intends to portray the Egyptian Arab people as a subservient people following Mubarak in the direction of capitulation — this regime maintains its claim, supported by the powers hostile to the Arab nation, that the hijacking of the Egyptian plane was not an Egyptian operation but a foreign one.

It seems that the Egyptian regime decided to commit the massacre when it realized the hijackers were Egyptians in order to kill them so that the world would not know they were Egyptians. In order to achieve this aim the regime of Husni Mubarak did not hesitate to kill 50 civilian passengers of the plane.

What does the Egyptian regime intend by massing and reinforcing its forces on the Jamahiriyah's borders over the last few days? Does it intend to give the impression that the Libyans hijacked the airplane? If this is the intention, then it is a failure from the start, because the hijackers of the plane are Egyptian with an

organization inside Egypt behind them, which has distributed a press statement claiming responsibility and emphasizing that the aim of the operation was to force Husni Mubarak's regime to succumb to the will of the Egyptian Arab people and abrogate the Camp David accords.

The Egyptian regime, being a puppet in the hands of America, was ordered by Reagan's administration to attempt the implementation of a link in the chain of plots against the Libyan Arab people. Washington has decided to exploit the Egyptian airplane incident as a justification and pretext to engage [taharrush] the Libyan Arab people. The Zionists announced that Husni Mubarak should overlook Tabah because it is, as they say, a small piece of land, and he should concentrate on what they call the Libyan danger to Egypt.

This Zionist announcement indicates that there is a premeditated plan against the Jamahiriyah, the partners in which are America, Zionism, the Egyptian regime, and the agents in the region. It also indicates that the Zionists are providing their support and encouragement to the Egyptian regime in carrying out a stupid adventure.

The American *THE WASHINGTON POST* has reported an American plan for aggression on the people of the Jamahiriyah, and the plan was exposed. It seems that America, which bears a grudge against the Arab Libyan people and entertains hatred for their firm stands against imperialism, Zionism, and racism, has given the green light to its agent the Egyptian regime to carry out aggression on the people of the Jamahiriyah.

Does the foolish and stupid Egyptian regime think that the Jamahiriyah is a civilian airplane which has no power and no strength at Larnaca airport or at Valletta airport?

If the Egyptian regime found one of its paratroopers alive after the operation to recount what happened, it will not find anyone alive to recount what happens if its masters the Americans and the Zionists involve and encourage the Egyptian regime to carry out an adventure against the Jamahiriyah. Husni Mubarak's masters, the Americans and the Zionists, will be of no good to him then.

It would be better for Husni Mubarak — in fact, it would be a suitable escape hatch for him now, after the whole world heard the voice of the Egyptian Arab people, witnessed the bloodshed at Valletta airport, and came to know that the Egyptian Arab people reject the Camp David accords and are prepared to flood the airports of the entire world with blood in order to abrogate them — it would be better for Husni Mubarak to find a suitable escape hatch and stand up now to say that while he personally is not against the Camp David accords, he is obliged to abrogate them under the pressure of the Egyptian Arab people.

Only if he did this would he show concern for the dignity of Egypt and the people of Egypt, not by raiding a civilian aircraft. Tabah is the place that needs a raid.

The enemy that aims at Egypt and threatens it with occupation and annihilation is the Zionist enemy. It remains for all Egyptian officers and soldiers to become unto Sulayman Khatr, the fedayeenwho rose to avenge the dignity of Egypt. They have to disobey the orders of the regime that is throwing them into the abyss and has sold Egypt to the Americans and the Zionists.

### 'Aimed at' Coverup

*NC260947 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] A JANA commentator has stressed that the Egyptian president's hasty and reckless action was aimed at denying the hijackers of the Egyptian airliner the opportunity to make their demands known. The commentator added that the killing of all the hijackers with the help of the pilot himself strengthens the belief that the Egyptian regime was trying to cover something up and that it does not wish to reveal the whole truth about the tragic end of the reckless assault action.

### 'Horrifying Incident' Condemned

*LD251500 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] A JANA commentator expressed deep regret over the results of the armed attack launched by the Egyptian forces on the hijacked plane and described it as a horrifying incident. He denounced the wasting of dozens of innocent lives who were aboard the hijacked Egyptian plane by Egyptian authorities. He said that while we deeply regret that dozens of innocent victims' lives have been wasted, we fully condemn the Egyptian regime for its unstudied, stupid behavior.

The commentator added that all the justifications uttered by the Egyptian regime are useless in view of the enormity of the tragedy and the human loss that resulted from this reckless operation. He said that although this operation reflects an intra-Egyptian conflict, the military intervention to solve the hijacked plane issue, with more than 80 passengers involved, caused a terrible massacre. The commentator added that the Valletta massacre, like the Larnaca massacre, are both crimes of a terroristic nature executed by the Egyptian regime. They reflect a scheming and [word indistinct] desire to blame its feeling of failure and impotence on the innocent, instead of facing up to its shamefully throwing itself at the feet of the United States and the Zionist enemy.

## Exiled Opposition Claims Al-Qadhdhafi Aide Killed

*AU251701 Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] London, Nov 25 (AFP) — A close aide to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was killed yesterday in Tripoli when fighting broke out within the country's leadership, the London representative of an exiled Libyan opposition group said today.

The spokesman here for the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, Abu Abdullah, quoted sources in Libya as saying the slain official was Colonel Hassan Eshkal, [spellings as received] commander of country's central military region.

Mr. Abdullah said he was unable to give any details on the circumstances surrounding Col. Eshkal's reported death.

The National Front, which is based in Egypt, claimed responsibility for a failed coup attempt against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in May 1984.

**Revolutionary Committees Join Revolutionary Guard**
*LD260617 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0230 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] The Revolutionary Committees Movement in the eastern desert has announced that they have joined the Green Revolutionary Guard. In their cable to the brother leader of the revolution they affirmed the firm conviction in the aims of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its role in stamping out injustice and darkness for the sake of the triumph of the age of the masses and spreading the sun of freedom everywhere on earth.

The cable also said: At a time when we laud your heroic and courageous stands championing right and defending its cause and the issues of freedom and liberation everywhere in the world today, from the platform of our faith in our Arabism and nationalism; our illustrious religion; and our unshakable belief in the great role of our Arab nation, which brought forth to mankind the most immortal divine and tolerant message, we declare to you that all the revolutionary cells of the Revolutionary Committees Movement in the eastern desert have joined the Green Revolutionary Guard, under your revolutionary leadership, for the sake of a unified Arab nation that East and West respect and glorify and so that the Arab man can live in freedom on his own soil and be in control of all the resources for his present and future.

Leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, lead us forward and renew through us and the masses of our Arab nation the march of jihad and link today to the past and light up the beacon of guidance, glory, and dignity for a nation that has been honored and exalted by God. Our men — monks at night and knights in the daytime. Leader of the Green March, destroy the darkness of defeat and break, with the masses of our Arab nation, a new dawn and declare to the entire world that we have begun the march exactly as did our forefathers, the forefathers who fought for glory and won it through their proud spirit and their forward drive for advancement.

The Revolutionary Committees Movement in the eastern desert affirm that the situation of disunity and disarray in which we find ourselves is no more than a transient phenomenon, alien to us. We have to return to our noble origin and spirit. The Americans are nothing other than barbarians and savages like the tartars and the crusaders. Their arrows, hatreds, and enmity will break and founder against the inflexibility and resistance of the sons of Arabism. Zionism and its racist state are a freak invading wave and they will fall into oblivion.

March forward always. A great nation is behind you. Its foundation and structure are strong. Revolutionary masses of mujahidin will trample on all the rulers who prefer the life of fear and have sold their souls to the great Satan, terrorist America. In the end, only right will survive. As for wrong and untruth, they are destined always to extinction.

**SRV's Thach Supports Libya Against U.S. 'Plots'**
*LD240008 Tripoli JANA in English 1501 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Awal 9, Nov. 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, asserted that the Libyan Arab people spearheaded by their revolutionary leadership are capable of realising further civilised victories, countering firmly all American plots being hatched by the Reagan administration and defending the achievements accomplished thanks to the Great 1st September Revolution.

The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau was informed, in a hand written letter, that the Republic of Vietnam deplores and condemns the American plots against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Vietnamese foreign minister reaffirmed, in his letter, his country's solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in its struggle to foil all American imperialist plots [word indistinct] defence of its sovereignty, security and territorial integrity.

**Arab People's Congress Proposes Aid for Sudan**
*LD222335 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Nov (JANA) — The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress concluded its third session in Khartoum the day before yesterday and issued its recommendations and resolutions, in which it lauded the popular upsurge in Sudan and affirmed the Congress' support for the Palestine Arab people in their just struggle against the Zionist enemy.

The Permanent Secretariat decided to hold a popular Arab conference in Khartoum for solidarity with the Sudanese people to help them overcome the economic crisis they are experiencing. The conference will be held from 15 to 17 January. The Permanent Secretariat also formed a number of information and economic committees to prepare for the conference.

The recommendations adopted by the Secretariat provided for the inclusion of the Sudanese national forces in the membership of the Permanent Secretariat in a manner that will enable it to participate positively in the Arab liberation movement.

The Secretariat decided to send cables to leaders of the Pan-Arab Front for Confrontation and Solidarity to exert efforts to reactivate it in the face of the imperialist and Zionist offensive.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress held a meeting in the morning of the day before yesterday, during which it discussed providing Arab support for Sudan materially and morally to enable Sudan to overcome the economic conditions that resulted from the policies of the defunct regime of the lackey Numayri and to ease the effects of draught and desertification.

The third session of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress began its work on 16 November. The meeting was attended by delegation from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Syria, Palestine, the Egyptian Arab people, Kuwait, and the PDRY, as well as representatives of Arab students and workers.

**Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Algerian President's Envoy**
*LD251801 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1330 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] This afternoon the brother leader of the revolution received Mohamed Ali Ammer, a personal envoy of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The Algerian president's personal envoy had arrived in Tripoli this morning.

**Foreign Press Reports Critical of Tunisia Cited**
*LD231848 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0410 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[From the "Picture Bulletin" — a new program entitled "The Tunisian Regime in Arab and World Press;" by unidentified announcer]

[Text] The reader finds in the Arab and world press material that focuses spotlights on the Tunisian regime. Nobody can presume that the Tunisian regime has an Arab or an international role that would draw enmity. Why, then, do Arab and world press criticize it? [musical interval]

The Tunisian regime in Arab and World press [musical interval]

The *KULL AL-'ARAB* magazine of Paris published in its latest edition,No 169 on 20 November, an article: "The Tunisian Conditions and the Dreams of the Pentagon." What follows purports to be about meetings between Mzali and French officials and deteriorating security conditions in Tunisia, particularly following clashes between police and pro-Achour elements. [musical interval]

*LE MONDE* published an article by Francois (?Gibour). Here today is the second part of this article: The police in Tunisia intensified protection of Jewish quarters, particularly following return of Tunisian workers from Libya. [musical interval]

The magazine *AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARAB* wrote in its issue No 261 on 20 October 1985 about the discovery of a spy ring in Tunis affiliated with Zionists and involving Tunisian Jews who cooperated with the CIA. This cooperation played a major role in the raid on Tunisia. [musical interval]

*AL-MUSTAQBAL* from Paris wrote in its edition No 454 on 2 November 1985 a report about conflict between Achour and the Tunisian authorities claiming that it is a pretext covering the more important issue of accession to the presidency in Tunisia should Bourguiba die.

## MAURITANIA

**Algeria's Abdelghani Visits, Meets With President**
*LD251444 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic*
*2030 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, Algerian minister of state for the presidency and special envoy of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, who arrived in Nouakchott this morning, this evening left Nouakchott. Col Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, received the Algerian envoy at noon today. The meeting was attended by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooepration. The Algerian envoy stated that he had conveyed to the head of state a message from his Algerian counterpart Chadli Bendjedid. The envoy expressed his satisfaction with the talks he had with his excellency the head of state.

**President Receives Saudi Ambassador 24 Nov**
*LD251443 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic*
*2030 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state at noon today received Hasan 'Abdallah al-Qurashi, the ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Nouakchott. Following the meeting the Saudi diplomat made the following statement to newsmen:

[Begin Al-Qurashi recording] I had the honor of meeting his excellency the president and conveyed to him greetings from his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. I handed him a message from his majesty. Our talks centered on many issues relating to the distinguished relations between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. I received every attention and esteem and I also conveyed to him the greetings of his brothers the princes of the Saudi ruling family and their appreciation of the excellent and enlightened stances of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the president's tireless efforts to find true solidarity among the Arab brothers and attain Islam's number-one aim. [end recording]

## MOROCCO

**King's Letter to Reagan Condemns Achille Lauro Events**
*LD251220 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Rabat, 24 Nov (MAP) — His Majesty King Hassan II has sent a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in which he condemned the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, the hijacking of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro*, and the U.S. aircraft's interception of the Egyptian airliner that was carrying the hijackers of the Italian ship. His majesty the king stressed that the PLO, which has denounced all forms of terrorism, is in fact a liberation movement struggling and fighting to defend the Palestinian people to enable them to enjoy their legitimate rights

within the framework of a just and comprehensive solution that will restore peace and stability to the region and secure peace for all. His majesty the king added that the legitimacy of the PLO, which was endorsed by the Arab summit conference in Rabat in 1974, must not remain a contentious issue, because that would lead to a waste of the efforts being made by all those who have demonstrated and are still demonstrating their commitment to the principles of justice and peace.

Following is his majesty the king's letter:

Praise be to God alone: Only His kingdom will last. From Hassan II, king of the Kingdom of Morocco, to His Excellency Ronald Reagan, President of the United States.

Your Excellency the President and our great friend, a little more than 200 years have passed since Moroccan-U.S. relations began, during which ties of friendship, which have always been prevalent in the relations of our two countries, have been consolidated and strengthened by the sincere sentiments and common adherence to the principles of justice, peace, and human dignity that bring our peoples together. The sentiments of appreciation, respect, and friendship we both felt toward each other when we met for the first time was only a natural extension and an active expression emphasizing all that brings our two peoples together, which this letter of ours — a letter from a friend to a friend — shows in the most true and noble meaning of the word.

In our opinion openness is the decisive element that provides an opportunity for friendship to grow, open up, and survive the test of time. Obligation compels friends first of all to erase any misunderstanding that may lead to a mistake in an estimation of judgment, which in turn may occasionally result in inappropriate decisions being made. Every official, especially if he is in a position that enables him to make a substantial contribution to deciding the destiny of humanity, must get rid of the influences that give him a one-sided view of things and make him judge matters before visualizing them, and he must take any grudge that may be harbored against this or that out of his heart. The Middle East is a region that is dear to us for various reasons, and its current situation concerns us and frequently makes us feel anxious and curious, because hope seldom sparkles out of it or just fades away.

Right from the beginning Morocco announced its solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle to achieve their legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination — this was expressed in a statement by the late King Mohamed V during his historic visit to the city of Tangiers in 1947. This solidarity stemmed not only from the duty of all Arab peoples toward another Arab people whose land has been usurped and who are thereby doomed to live displaced in all corners of the world, but also from our belief in ethnic principles and our adherence to recognized and established norms in the existing relations between members of the international community. This international community was recently the theater of three events that were very dangerous and created disturbances and made our world more confused. As you know, these events are:

1. The Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, the overt aim of which was to kill PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

2. Four persons who claim to be Palestinians belonging to the PLO took control of the Italian Liner *Achille Lauro*.

3. A U.S. aircraft intercepted an Egyptian civilian airliner.

These acts, irrespective of the reactions they produced and the excuses with which some tried to justify them, are against the law and therefore we condemn them all without reservation, just as we will always condemn terrorism as a haphazard strategy the victims of which are often innocent. The Arab nation has previously denounced terrorism in all its forms. This was declared publicly and without ambiguity by the heads of state of the Arab countries during the meeting held recently in Casablanca. Here it is inevitable that one must speak quite clearly so that the truth will emerge and give an oppourtunity for understanding the problems which attract our attention. While we were among those Arab heads of state who proposed the resolution calling for the condemnation of terrorism, the PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was the strongest defender of such a resolution and supported it the more enthusiastically because he is convinced it is right.

From this resolution, which the Arab nation took for the very first time and made public to the whole world, the following two conclusions can be reached:

1. The PLO, which some people refuse to include in any dialogue or negotiations claiming that it is a group of terrorists, is in fact a liberation movement struggling and fighting to defend the Palestinian people and enable this people to enjoy their legitimate rights within a framework of a just and comprehensive solution that restores peace and stability to the region and guarantees security for all.

2. The legitimacy of the representative status of the PLO, which was endorsed by the 1974 Arab summit conference in Rabat and has been recognized and reaffirmed on various occasions by an almost overwhelming majority in the international community, cannot remain a subject for argument, because this will cause the efforts now being made by all who have proved and continue to prove their attachment to the values of justice and peace to be squandered.

The PLO is a full member of the Arab group and by virtue of this it is in solidarity with the policy this group decided to pursue regarding terrorism. Therefore, as we have all said, let Italian justice judge the responsibility of the four who are accused of taking control of the Italian liner *Achille Lauro*, and let Italian justice deliver a verdict in accordance with the law.

Regarding the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia and the U.S. aircraft's interception of an Egyptian plane, the nature and characteristics of relations between the United States and the two countries that were attacked — Tunisia and Egypt — and the stand expressed by these two countries regarding the Israeli-Arab conflict: It will be futile to talk about all this at length in view of the adverse consequences that will result from these two operations. It suffices to note that what was carried out in the two incidents are regarded as a denunciation and abandonment of the simplest principles that have been handed down since time immemorial — principles that guarantee the security of individuals and groups and the nonviolation of the sovereignty of

any country. This kind of action could destroy and demolish all the dams humanity built patiently and carefully to protect it from compulsive tyrannies and attacks.

Even if we ignore the abandonment and violation of legal principles, we will still face a problem that assumes especial danger — namely, that Israel's objective in bombing Tunis was only to kill Yasir 'Arafat, and 'Arafat was our guest in Rabat and was sitting next to us in our office at the Royal palace 24 hours before the attack took place. Therefore, who can guarantee that Rabat or any other town that receives Yasir 'Arafat would be safe from an Israeli attack like the one Tunis was subjected to?

This is the question we are asking ourselves, along with all those who do not have any means of defense except legality and legitimacy and who have no refuge except the sanctuary of law.

The questions we are raising, which are also being raised by all the people and nations that consider that one of the pillars of peace and collective life lies in the unanimity that results from a special visualization of international legitimacy, assumed a tragic aspect when it became clear that the Israeli raid — which obviously deserves condemnation from all sides — was greeted with admiration in the United States.

The people of the United States have proved throughout their history that they have an attachment to legality, which is considered at the same time the source and the basis of peace, justice, and freedom, and more than once they have made a generous sacrifice in the fight to uphold the causes of freedom. This spontaneous sacrifice, which had no other motive than to defend legality and see to it that it continues, is the thing that made the American people great and earned them the friendship of many peoples and nations.

In any case, this is the picture we have always had of your country, and it will be regrettable if it loses its noble reputation in the eyes of the world because it submits to influences that view matters from a narrow point of view, judges things before it can see them, and behaves in a rancorous way that it is not governed by reason and cannot easily be gotten rid of.

If the United States abandons all the privileges it enjoys and the heavy responsibilities it shoulders in its capacity as the protective shield of international legitimacy, the world will witness the collapse of many structures, the last of which will not be the structures of your friends or those who claim your friendship.

We have adopted openness as our basis of conduct and we have not deviated from it since the start of the existing relations between us, and this makes us set aside the protocol that rules relations between heads of state. On this basis we have preferred to address Your Excellency in a manner characterized by sincerity and truthfulness, putting the sentiments of friendship, which have luckily linked us since the first day we met, uppermost in our consideration. Your Excellency and our great friend, please accept the sentiments of our appreciation.

**King Interviewed on Saharan, Related Issues**

*LD230025 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] King Hassan II has granted an exclusive interview to *JEUNE AFRIQUE* and the National Film Bureau in Canada on the Moroccan-Algerian dispute over the Sahara. The first question was from *JEUNE AFRIQUE* on the history of the Sahara issue. The question was put as follows: Your Majesty, if you had to explain the Sahara issue to your grandchild, how would Your Majesty deal with this?

His Majesty replied: The difficulty of this question lies in the fact that I have not yet been given a grandchild. However, the clarity of history of this issue has made the other side prey to error and spread misinformation. I shall try to be very clear in my explanation. Morocco has never claimed anything except that which has it has links with. For example, Tindouf was an inseparable part of Moroccan territory until the fifties. I, personally, have seen the pasha of Tindouf among those who used to come to the royal palace to reaffirm allegiance to my father during the 'Id al-Adha and 'Id al-Fitr celebrations.

However, after we went to exile on 20 August 1953, Tindouf was taken away from us and annexed to Algeria because France believed at that time that Algeria would not become independent. After returning from exile the French ambassador then, (Alexander Baroud), came to my father and conveyed to his majesty a suggestion from General de Gaulle that a commission be formed to discuss the Moroccan border question. My father replied: There is no need for this. He added that he was convinced that Algerian leaders, after their country's independence, would do justice to Morocco and agree to start a dialgoue with Morocco on its eastern border — but what happened at the first opportunity that followed was that those leaders tried to prevent Morocco from regaining its Sahara.

His majesty added: If I were to talk to my grandchild I would simply say that the Sahara has always been linked to Morocco by ties of allegiance, and to us sovereignty and allegiance are one and the same.

Talking about the events of 1972, the king emphasized that Morocco had no problems with Algeria then and that Boumedienne's position was clear: He had no claim on the Sahara. However, Mauritania did everything it could in order not to have common borders with Morocco, and this remained the objective of Mauritanian leaders until the well-known meeting that brought Boumedienne and Mokhtar Ould Dadda together in Colombes Bechar in 1975, at which Boumedienne boldly swore at Mokhtar Ould Dadda, as a result of which a warm friendship developed between Morocco and Mauritania.

His majesty also said: I can say that President Chadli likes Moroccans and we do not have [word indistinct] problems with him. His majesty expressed his hope that President Chadli Bendjedid would make efforts to prevent a repetition of [word indistinct] operations so that Morocco would not be forced to retaliate. In reply to a question on the security walls, the king explained that [words indistinct], and, therefore, whenever a town is made secure, crossing points must be created. After that it

became clear that what has been achieved on an experimental basis in a particular area provides good results. Therefore, we decided to establish walls covering specific strategic points. The difficult stage was in Al-Saqiya al-Hamra' and then Al-Hamadah, before attending to easier areas. His majesty also stressed that the Royal Moroccan Forces are currently considered the best army able to carry out operations in the Sahara.

The *JEUNE AFRIQUE* correspondent asked his majesty what would he have done if the Green March had failed. His majesty said that when the march succeeded and the volunteers returned from the south I saw my country in a new light and felt as if I had been reborn. If the Green March had failed I would have left the country. The king talks about the emotions he feels whenever this issue is raised as he suffered being away from the homeland when he was in exile. [sentence as heard]

The questions touched on the issue of the Arab-African Union. King Hassan II said that it is too early to discuss the outcome of the Oujda treaty. The king added: If I felt that the treaty was not serving Morocco this year I would have asked for it to be amended.

The final question was on whether the Sahara dispute is a local dispute, regional dispute, or dispute with international ideological trends and dimensions. His majesty the king noted in his reply that there are always problems whenever an African country's coastline is long or is thousands of kilometers long as is the case in Somalia, Angola, and Morocco. This makes one believe that the great powers are interested in these regions and the disputes reflect the ambitions are stimulated by marine wealth. It is possible that the issue is related to a bilateral or regional dispute or a dispute in which the two great powers would intervene; it depends on the analyst's tendencies or expertise.

### King Pardons Prisoners, Reduces Sentences

*LD251326 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Justice has issued the following communique:

Our master, his majesty, the respectful King Hassan II, may God prolong his dignity and grant him victory, has the kindness to issue his obedient order on the occasion of 'Id al-Mawlidi al-Sharif granting amnesty to 177 detainees who were serving prison sentences; pardoning the prison sentence and fines of 30 persons; reducing the prison sentences of 388 prisoners; and changing the life sentences of 7 detainees into fixed prison sentences.

### Guessous Returns From European Tour, Comments

*LD241442 Rabat MAP in English 1225 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Casablanca, Nov 23 (MAP) — Moroccan Minister Delegate in charge of Relations with the European Economic Community (EEC) Azzedine Guessous returned home Friday evening at the end of a tour he undertook to Luxembourg, West Germany and Belgium.

Guessous' tour aimed mainly at explaining to the officials of these countries Morocco's stance with respect to the EEC enlargement to Spain and Portugal and the repercussions this enlargement would have on Moroccan exports to the EEC.

Upon arrival Guessous told the press he met with the ministers of foreign affairs of these countries and apprised them of the latest evolvement of the Moroccan dossier in the aftermath of the proposals made by the European Economic Commission and the decisions taken by the EEC Ministerial Council. He also emphasized that Morocco will not negotiate with the EEC owing to the fact that the proposals made to Morocco do not guarantee the continuation of Moroccan export flow towards the EEC markets. Officials of the visited countries, Guessous went on, expressed their willingness to back the Moroccan stance, but some of the EEC countries refused to grant Morocco preferential treatment regarding his [as received] exports.

Guessous expressed hope that the EEC upcoming ministerial council which will convene on November 25 and 26 will take decisive measures on the Morocan relations with the EEC respecting the interests of each party.

In Brussels, the Moroccan minister delegate in charge of the relations with the EEC held a press conference attended by representatives of the international media organs.

After he explained to the reporters the objectives of his visit Guessous replied to their questions. "The proposals of the European Commission are timid", said Guessous, precising "that it is inconceivable that Mediterranean countries accept a unique treatment which does not reflect a political willingness and dialogue between the EEC and the South Mediterranean countries". "We are slowly healding toward a cleavage and a hiatus between the South and the North of the Mediterranean".

There is no distinction between the political and the technical, Guessous argued, underlining that the March 30, 1985 declaration of the European Council must be respected. This declaration has been overlooked, he added. "Were is the harmony between the March 30 declaration and the practical modalities for a true cooperation and a true partnership?" Guessous wondered.

The Moroccan minister delegate indicated that the EEC not respond to the appeals of the South Mediterranean. He finally expressed hope that "Europe would not miss its rendezvous with history".

## SUDAN

### U.S. Concerned Over Sudanese 'Internal Affairs'

*JN251119 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum Nov 25 (SUNA) — The U.S. Government has expressed great concern over Sudan's internal affairs. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker presented a report to Washington based International Affairs Council on the U.S. and Soviet policy in the African Horn. The report touched on the U.S. aid to Sudan and the U.S. point of view on some current issues.

The report pointed out that the U.S. policy in the African Horn mainly represents extending assistance conditioned to only serve security interests in the region.

Concerning Sudan, the report went on, the U.S. policy towards Sudan is to handle and settle the southern problem through peaceful means, poiniing out that the U.S. Administration had informed the defunct regime that it would reconsider the military aid extended to Sudan if the regime resorted to military option as the only way for the solution of the problem.

The report added that the U.S. Administration had encouraged the transitional government to stick to peaceful solution for the southern problem.

The report referred to the U.S. role in aiding Sudan in its efforts to combat drought and desertification particularly in western Sudan where millions of famine victims are vulnerable to death and starvation.

The report also explained the U.S. and the European countries' role in solving the problem of transporting food stuffs by establishing an airlift to drought-hit Darfour Region.

The report referred to Sudan's efforts to host the refugees despite Sudan's economic crisis and to the U.S. aid which have reached 200 million dollars this year.

### TMC Member on Ties With Ethiopia, Egypt, Libya

*JN251622 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Nov (SUNA) — Retired Major General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, member of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], has expressed hope that Ethiopia will implement the agreement reached between the two countries regarding efforts to prevent any aggressive action against Sudan from the border area. In a statement to SUNA, he said: We have agreed with our Ethiopian friends to open a new page in relations between the two countries and prevent any side from taking any aggressive actions against any of our countries from the border area. We still adhere to our declared positions on the need to develop relations and prevent any aggressive actions against our neighbors.

He added: We consider the Eritreans in Sudan to be refugees from the humanitarian point of view. This is natural, because the two peoples have common borders. He added: We call for preventing any aggressive action from any part of the border. The interests of Sudan and Ethiopia lies in their security, stability, and the settlement of differences through meetings and the encouragement of good relations.

Maj Gen Nasir said that Sudan will apply the principles of its declared foreign policy regarding nonalignment and the improvement of relations with neighboring countries, adding that Sudan will continue its efforts to build its relations with neighboring countries on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in other countries' domestic affairs.

He added: We are committed to what we have pledged to our brothers in Ethiopia regarding ways to prevent any aggressive practices against any neighboring country. We have tried hard to promote relations with our brothers in Ethiopia in order to solve the existing problems through understanding and dialogue, and we are still waiting for the an initiative from the other side. If there is any reason preventing the other side from responding fully, time will certainly prove our sincere intentions. For our part, we will adhere to our declared principles by adopting a policy of good-neighborliness and the settlement of differences through dialogue, because this is the best way. We hope that our brothers in Ethiopia will respond to the voice of reason concerning the settlement of the region's problems without any foreign interference, because we can solve these problems as long as we adhere to our agreements, especially since there is no problem between the two countries following the downfall of the Numayri regime, which ruined relations between the two countries.

Asked whether Libya is trying to improve relations between Sudan and Ethiopia through Ethiopia, Maj Gen Nasir said that the Libyans are concerned about maintaining strong relations with Sudan and have stopped all aid to John Garang. I have no doubt that Libya is trying to solve differences in the region.

Asked about the forthcoming visit of a high-level Sudanese delegation to the Soviet Union and whether the talks will deal with a Soviet mediation effort to bring the views of Sudan and Ethiopia closer, Maj Gen Nasir said: The visit has nothing to do with this, and our declared policy is derived from the fact that, in cooperation with our neighbors, we can solve the region's problems. He added: The visit falls within the framework of our recognition that the Soviet Union plays a significant role as a superpower.

Regarding Sudan's efforts to reconcile Egypt and Libya, Maj Gen Nasir said: We always try to close Arab ranks and clear the atmosphere between brothers. We believe that Sudan is qualified for such mediation between the brothers in order to solve the problems and safeguard thieir interests. Before this type of mediation an appropriate and healthy climate should be created to achieve success. Before there is any talk about ways to overcome the differences or enter into negotiations, there should be mutual confidence in order to begin negotiations in a healthy climate.

Asked if the Egyptian Government is currently mediating between Sudan and Colonel John Garang, TMC member Maj Gen Nasir said: Our Egyptian brothers will not hesitate on any occasion to solve Sudan's problems, because the two countries maintain deep-rooted ties and have joint objectives and interests. The two countries will exert every effort to solve any problem or overcome any difficulty in the service of the two countries.

### Military Commander: Garang Operating From Ethiopia

*JN251907 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Malakal, 25 Nov (SUNA) — A military source said here today that Colonel John Garang's units are stationed in Ethiopian territory and receive military support from Soviet-made Ethiopian planes flown by Ethiopian pilots three times a day in order to supply the outlaws with food and ammunition. Brigadier General Muhammad Zayn al-'Abidin, commander of the military area in the Upper Nile Region, said that there is a camp with 12,000 men inside Ethiopia and that they are being trained by Ethiopian and Cuban experts to be sent to Sudan. The source also said that there are no permanent camps for the outlaws inside Sudan except some mobile units and that most of these units are operating alone since the movement's military command has lost control over them. This came in an explanation to Major General James Loro, Transitional Military Council member and head of the Transitional Higher Executive Council in the Southern Region, and his delegation during their visit this morning to the command of the military area in the Upper Nile Region.

The commander of the military area talked about the outlaws' intentions, explaining that they want to achceve a military victory in an area he did not identify and then enter into dialogue from a position of strength. He pointed out that the outlaws' radio station broadcasts false victories. Brig Gen Zayn al-'Abidin added that the outlaws want to spread fear among the citizens, destroy our friendly forces — the Anya Nya II forces, which cannot be easily defeated — and affect the harvest season.

Regarding the cease-fire by the John Garang forces, Brig Gen Zayn al-'Abidin said: On the same day the cease-fire was announced we were surprised by an intensive mortar attack on the city of Al-Nasir. The next day the same city was also shelled from morning to evening, which proves the commander's lack of control over the military units.

Brig Gen Zayn al-'Abidin also said that some officers in the movement tried to overthow Col John Garang, which prompted him to move the command headquarters into a new area called (Yazanki), near Gambela. He added that the outlaws are living on the citizens' assistance and that this has affected agriculture, trade, and cattle. He said that groups that have escaped from John Garang's units are looting and stealing and posing a danger to the citizens. Concluding his statement, he affirmed that the People's Armed Forces still appeal to Garang to join the peace process, explaining that only citizens in the south are being harmed and that the problem of the south will be solved only by the honest citizens of the south.

### Statement Says Garang Attacks Civilian Property

*JN251004 Khartoum SUNA in English 0915 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 25 (SUNA) — Rebels of John Garang overran the southern town of Malut on Nov 14, looted the shops and destroyed an unspecified number of houses.

A statement by the General Command of the Armed Forces Sunday said the rebels had also brought to the ground the building of the Arcas Rural Council and set on fire all the property in the building.

The rebels also destroyed the hospital, stole all the medicines as well as destroying and burning the town's church and prison, According to the statement.

The rebels last month burnt Lol church, according to the statement also.

Meanwhile a group of rebels Thursday tried to make their way to the Boma Mountains, but the citizens engaged and beseiged them in Ronuo school killing seven of them and seizing two machineguns and a grenade which they handed to the Army, the Armed Forces General Command said.

It said four citizens were killed in the fight. It said the outlaws had mined the Kapoeta-Kenya road but the villagers had uncovered the mines and handed them over to the Army. These heroic deeds of the villagers show the scope of cooperation that exists between the Army and citizens, it said.

### SPLA Says Government Forces Suffer 'Heavy Losses'

*EA231515 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Clashes broke out yesterday between Siwar al-Dhahab's forces in Ayod and SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces of Battalion 104-105 operating in Fangak area. In what our correspondent has described as very heavy fighting, the enemy suffered heavy losses in men, including the deaths of a first and a second lieutenant. All the buildings of the Army and the police, besides their arms and ammunition stores, have been burned to the ground, our correspondent said. Heavy fighting is still reported to be going on.

According to the correspondent, the clashes inside Ayod town were sparked off after the SPLA High Command member and western and central Upper Nile zonal commander Lieutenant Colonel William Nyuan Bany ordered the pursuit into Ayod town of a raiding group of Siwar al-Dhahab's troops who had been forced by hunger to enter the surrounding villages and seize cattle belonging to the citizens. The enemy soldiers took to their heels soon after a brief engagement following their interception by SPLA troops. It is worth mentioning that government troops at Ayod have been cut off from supplies for some time now and are facing food shortages as a result.

### 48 Killed in Equatoria

*EA231507 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Siwar al-Dhahab's forces in Kapoeta District of Equatoria have sustained heavy losses in men and material this week. A Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] correspondent in the area has reported that in the course of an attack on SPLA positions at (Natigirat) school in Kapoeta on 19 November

1985 many of Siwar al-Dhahab's troops were killed. The dead included 30 soldiers who were blown up when the Magirus truck in which they were riding hit a land mine. Three more Magirus trucks were completely destroyed the following day, 2 November, after they fell into an SPLA ambush at (Nyageya) school. Eighteen enemy soldiers lost their lives in this ambush.

Our correspondent has also disclosed that the military governor of Equatoria had earlier issued the local population of both Kapoeta and Torit with guns and ammunition with which to fight the SPLA. However, says our correspondent, when SPLA forces arrived in the area they were, instead, received with great cordiality and jubilation by the citizens. The guns and ammunition they had been originally supplied with have now been turned against Siwar al-Dhahab's forces, since the local residents are now fighting alongside the SPLA, the correspondent added.

The official spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] congratulated the people of Kapoeta and Torit District for their wisdom and consciousness, which have enabled them to correctly identify their real enemy despite obnoxious propaganda by the junta's stooges in Juba.

### Siwar al-Dhahab Returns From Zaire Celebrations

*JN251910 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Nov (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab returned to the country this evening after a 2-day visit to Zaire during which he participated in the celebrations on the 20th anniversary of President Mobutu Sese Seko's assumption of power.

## TUNISIA

### Mzali Reports on Oman, Saudi Arabia, YAR Visits

*LD222336 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 21 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] At the Republican Palace at Carthage yesterday evening President Habib Bourguiba received the prime minister and minister of the interior, Mohamed Mzali, following his return from visits to the Sultanate of Oman, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the YAR.

Following the meeting Mzali made this statement:

I have conveyed to the president of the republic a message of fraternity and appreciation from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the YAR. I have also reported to the grand combatant about the results of the talks I had with the senior officials in the two countries and with all the personalities who attended the Omani national celebrations in Muscat. They were numerous and came from the Arab world, Europe, Africa, and the United States. This provided me with an opportunity to exchange views on a number of issues, particularly with regard to matters of cooperation between Tunisia and those countries.

The results of my talks with the officials in the Sultanate of Oman and the YAR, he said, have been positive and good with regard to the Tunisian economy and foreign trade. He said that loans with easy terms will now be available and agreements have been reached on the exportation of large quantities of Tunisian oil, cement, and many other goods. It was also agreed to hold an exhibition covering Tunisian industrial and agricultural products and book exhibitions to the value of $5 million. He said this would be a good precedent, which we hope will provide an opportunity to the industrialists and merchants of Tunisia and Yemen to conclude further deals and agreements. Such initiatives are essential to the Tunisian economy.

Mzali said: On the second day of my visit to Oman I received an invitation from King Fahd ibn al-'Aziz to visit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. With the permission of President Bourguiba I paid a quick visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, where I had cordial talks with King Fahd and with Princes Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Sa'ud al-Faysal. We exchanged views and information concerning a number of Arab issues and problems of concern to the Kingdom. This is a good policy, which I believe is useful to all officials of the Arab nation so that we may cooperate together in overcoming existing problems.

Prime Minister Mzali said that King Fahd asked him to convey his expressions of admiration and best wishes for a long life to the grand combatant, so that he may lead the proud Tunisian people from victory to victory. He added that this was another visit on the road of Arab-Arab cooperation, which brings benefit to all sides.

### Luxembourg Minister Arrives on Official Visit

*LD251112 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Robert Goebbels, Luxembourg minister of foreign affairs, foreign trade, and cooperation arrived in Tunis this afternoon on an official visit. He said that he is paying this visit on the occasion of the inauguration of the milk center in Al-Qayrawan, which was built jointly by Tunisia and Luxembourg. He expressed pleasure at attending this ceremony, which is being chaired by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. He also hoped that he will have the chance to the visit Tunisian authorities and discuss on relations between the two countries, particularly Tunisian-EEC relations. Goebbels explained that the EEC is in the process of reexamining negotiations with all Mediterranean countries, and his visit to Tunis is taking place at the right time.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### Polisario Official on Europe Ties, Self-Determination

*LD240050 Algiers APS in English 1002 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] Paris, 23 Nov (APS) — "When we have the opportunity to meet French officials we ask them to help us make peace in our country whereas others come to ask and obtain military support for their aggression," Polisario Politburo member Omar Hadrani declared in Paris.

Hadrani who referred to the coming visit of Morocco's King Hassan II to France said Europe does not possess enough information channels to understand the struggle and regretted its position of neutrality during votes of resolutions concerning this important question.

The Saharan official also dealt with the question of the self-determination referendum and recalled the Saharan position which consists in direct negotiations and the participation of all Saharans including those living outside Western Sahara and in Moroccan [word indistinct]. He also rejected the Moroccan proposals which were also rejected by the international community.

## ETHIOPIA

### Mengistu Tours Factories With DRPK's Yi Chong-ok

*EA251505 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, today toured and inspected various institutions and factories in Addis Ababa and its vicinity. The comrade secretary general together with Comrade Yi Chong-ok, DPRK Workers Party Central Committee Politburo member and DPRK vice president, who is at present on a working visit to revolutionary Ethiopia, visited Ethiopian Airlines, the Ethiopian pharmaceutical and medical organizations drugs factory, the Ethiopian Power and Light Authority's electrical and electronics training institute, a prefabricated housing factory, and a tire factory.

During these visits Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that institutions and factories must increase their production and show better results for the success of the leading plan formulated by our party and the revolutionary government for national construction. He thanked workers and heads of department for their efforts and encouraged them.

Present during the visit were: Comrade Adis Tedla, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the National Central Planning Committee, WPE Politburo members, WPE Central Committee members, ministers, commissioners, the ambassadors of the two countries, and other comrades.

### Tour More Factories

*EA251313 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, today toured various institutions and industries in the Akaki area and in the district of Yerer and Kereyu.

The institutions that the comrade secretary general visited in the company of Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Korean Workers Party Politburo and DPRK vice president, included the iron (?smelting) factory in Akaki and the pipe factory in the same area. He visited the water pump project, a joint Ethiopian-DPRK project whose foundation has been laid. He also went to the tractor factory in Nazareth town, the Nazareth technical school, and other institutions.

During the tour of the water pump project to be built in cooperation with the DPRK, Comrade Mengistu and Comrade Yi Chong-ok were told that the first (?phase) of the project was nearing completion and that the project would be finished next year. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam then told comrades employed in the work to ensure that the process is speeded up.

On arrival at the Nazareth tractor factory, Comrade Mengistu and Comrade Yi Chong-ok were given a warm welcome by Comrade Hailu Yimenu, WPE Central Committee member and minister of industry, and by thousands of Nazareth resident sand workrs. The Nazareth tractor factory, built in cooperation with the friendly USSR, has since its inception manufactured over 700 tractors.

Present during the visit were Comrade Adis Tedla, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the National Planning Central Committee, WPE Politburo members, WPE Central Committee members, ministers, commissioners, and the ambassadors of the two countries.

### Industry Minister Meets DPRK Metals Official

*EA251527 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 21 Nov 85*

[Text] Today Comrade Hailu Yemenu, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and industry minister, met Comrade (Say Soi Ming), DPRK deputy minister for the metal industry, at his office and held discussions with him. Comrade Hailu and Comrade (Say Soi Ming) discussed bilateral relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and the DPRK, in particular the development of the industrial sector and the funds needed to run existing projects.

Comrade Tadoes Harege Work, deputy development minister in the Ministry of Industry, briefed Comrade (Say Soi Ming) on the organizational structure of the ministry, the condition of industries in the country and their operational systems, and the development strategies of the industries as laid down in the 10-year development plan.

### EPLF Reports Over 90 Enemy Casualties 20-21 Nov

*EA231643 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] On the Halhal Front, the heroic EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] forces dealt a severe blow to an enemy force which had been mobilized on the right and left flanks of that front. In the clashes which took place yesterday and the day before yesterday, the Dergue forces suffered more than 60 casualties, among whom 20 soldiers were killed, more than 40 others wounded, and one captured. Our combatants also retrieved eight weapons left behind by Dergue soldiers.

It is to be recalled that the enemy had attempted to break through our positions prior to this attack and was then given a severe blow, with a loss of 31 soldiers and 11 Kalashnikovs.

While the enemy forces are making a frantic attempt to take over our positions in these areas, the situation in Nakfa and northeastern Sahel is calm.

## KENYA

### KANU Suspends Assistant Minister's Membership

*EA252116 Nairobi Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Reports just received from the Voice of Kenya newsroom say that Mr Joseph Martin Shikuku, member of parliament for Butere and an assistant minister for environment and natural resources, has been suspended from the ruling party KANU with immediate effect pending ratification from KANU headquarters.

The resolution to suspend Mr Shikuku was passed today at a Kakamega Executive Branch meeting held at the KANU office and chaired by the branch chairman, Mr Moses Mudavadi, who is also the minister for local government. Briefing the press after the meeting, Mr Mudavadi said that he had called the meeting after careful consideration to discuss and endorse the resolution which had earlier been passed by the Butere sub-branch in the three [not further specified] meetings.

## TANZANIA

### Nyerere Assumes Duties as Party Chairman

*EA251036 Dar es Salaam External Service in English*
*1600 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Dodoma: Chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi Mwalimu Nyerere today pledged the party's total support for the second governent of the United Republic of Tanzania. Mwalimu assured President Ali Hassan Mwinyi that the party would not sit idle while its government, elected by the people, was being destablized or undermined. He was addressing a public rally in Dodoma which was organized to welcome him at the new capital to take up his duties as party chairman.

He told the rally that since our country was a one-party state, it was the responsibility of the party to be nearer to the people and their government. Therefore, he said, the two main tasks of the party will be to remind the government of its responsibility to the masses and to help it meet the demands of the people.

## UGANDA

### Okello: Government Not Responsible If Talks Fail

*EA260036 Kampala Domestic Service in English*
*1700 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, says African leaders who attended the 20th anniversary of the founding of Zaire's ruling Popular Movement of the Revolutionary Party in Kinshasa last weekend expressed concern about the continuing fighting in Uganda and the blockade of roads which lead to neighboring countries. Gen Tito Okello Lutwa told newsmen on his return home today that he spoke with other African leaders including his host, President Mobutu Sese Seko; the Sudanese head of state, General Siwar al-Dhahab; and the secretary general of the OAU, Dr Idi Oumarou.

The chairman said the OAU secretary general was happy with his briefing and appealed to the fighting forces in Uganda to take advantage of the ceasefire and the current peace talks to reach a lasting solution to the problems of the country.

Commenting on the state of affairs in the country, Gen Okello was surprised that with the peace talks coming to a conclusion under the able leadership of President Moi, the leader of the NRM [National Resistance Movement], Mr Museveni, had gone shopping for arms to come and cause more bloodshed in Uganda. The chairman and head of state stressed that if peace talks fail, the Military Council and the government will not be responsible because they have done everything possible to ensure a peaceful settlement.

### NRM Spokesman Outlines Peace Talks Progress

*EA252218 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English*
*25 Nov 85 P 20*

[Unattributed article: "Document Completed"]

[Text] The military committee of the Uganda peace talks which have been going on in Nairobi over the past three months, completed its work on Saturday in readiness for a plenary session expected to be held tomorrow. The official spokesman for the National Resistance Movement (NRM), Dr Sam B.M. Kisekka, told *THE STANDARD* yesterday that the committee's draft agreement will be typed out today. We have more or less finished the work. It is unfortunate that today was a Sunday and secretaries were off-duty... The draft requires typing in document form...he said. Dr Kisekka said both the military and political committees will present their versions of draft agreements at the plenary session tomorrow for discussion.

### NRA Finance Director on Sources of Money

*MB222013 London BBC World Service in English*
*1515 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] While low-key peace talks drag on in Nairobi between Uganda's Military Council and Yoweri Museveni's NRA rebels, the military situation in Uganda remains much the same. The NRA controls much of the south and west of the country, including the town of Masaka and is active around the capital, Kampala. But one unanswered question is how does the NRA buy its weapons and finance its operations. Well, William (Pike) has just been in western Uganda and he asked the NRA finance director, (Frank Guma), where they got their money.

[Begin recording][(Guma)] As most people know, we haven't been getting any help from outside. All our money has been internally generated from supporters, even in the areas that we do not control, and as you have heard in certains instances we are been raiding some banks, but when we raid the banks we sign for the money we have taken, with them understanding that when the

war is over we have to refund that money because we believe that the liberation of our nation is a collective responsibility. So, we may have used the money but we believe the responsibility of paying this will be national because we are not fighting for ourselves, we are fighting for everybody and we believe it is better to get money from banks, rather than raiding private institutions to get money from there. So that is why you find we may go to a bank, get money, sign for it.

[(Pike)] Could you give me a rough estimate of how much money you have expropriated from banks since you started this policy?

[(Guma)] The money we have got from banks, confiscated from banks, is about 1.5 billion Uganda shillings, 1.5.

[(Pike)] The most money found in any one bank was in (Kebali), is that right?

[(Guma)] Yes and that was about 1.2 billion.

[(Pike)] In (Kebali) alone?

[(Guma)] Yes, that is right in (Kebali) alone.

[(Pike)] That was a very profitable visit for the NRA?

[(Guma)] No, it was a very good risk for the people's war.

[(Pike)] Your main procurement now is of food and other necessities. What consumer items do you need to acquire?

[(Guma)] Consumer items we need at this present stage are salt, soup, and to a small extent sugar for our sick people who are in hospitals, and clothing, shoes, and minor things.

[(Pike)] Can most of those things be bought in Uganda?

[(Guma)] (?Well), if you see, most the things we use here they are supplied from Kampala, all of them. All of the things we use here come from Kampala through our supporters, who managed to (?steal) them and bring and send them to us.

[(Pike)] I have noticed while I have been traveling in your area that the NRA is being equipped with new uniforms; it is just starting now, elements of the mobile brigade wearing the new uniforms. Presumably that is coming from abroad. I wonder how that is financed or purchased?

[(Guma)] Well that one, I really cannot comment, but it is coming like any other things we are getting are coming.

[(Pike)] But in fact these uniforms, they seem to be substantial numbers of them and they all have a particular design and with Spanish sounding or Portuguese sounding name tags, possibly Brazilian, which makes me think they might have been (?purchased) in bulk. If they had been purchased in bulk, is it possible that the NRA is being financing by selling coffee in advance or what is called forward sales of coffee?

[(Guma)] No, you see, the question of coffee is very complicated. You know for instance where we are, that is what we call the quota prices, and the non-quota prices. Now, even under the non-quota prices, which would be selling that coffee, we do not have the ncessary papers to export this coffee through either Rwanda or Tanzania to Mombasa or Dar es Salaam. And if we did that, the Uganda coffee marketing board has offices in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, and later on they handled that coffee and confiscated it. So we can not sell any coffee and we couldn't have sold any coffee before. [end recording]

## CAMEROON

### Cameroon-France Joint Commission Issues Communique

*AB231147 Yaounde Domestic Service in French*
*0600 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Cameroon and France have pledged to intensify and to diversify their cooperation in the cultural, economic and technical fields. This is the highlight of the joint communique issued yesterday following the fourth meeting of the great Cameroon-France joint commission. France also pledged to continue its assistance to our development efforts by giving out subventions and loans.

### President Biya Returns From Zaire Festivities

*AB251530 Yaounde Domestic Service in English*
*1400 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, returned to Yaounde today at 1 pm [1200 GMT] after attending yesterday's ceremonies in Zaire marking Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's 20th year as president of the country.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### President Kolingba Returns From Zaire Visit

*AB252055 Bangui Domestic Service in French*
*1800 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] The head of state, General Andre Kolingba, returned from Kinshasa this afternoon after a 2-day visit to Zaire. He was there at the invitation of President Mobutu Sese Seko to attend the 20th anniversary of the coming to power of the Zairian head of state.

## CONGO

### Former Zairian Minister Detained for Extradition

*AB221650 Paris AFP in French 0814 GMT 22 Nov 85*

[Text] Paris, 22 Nov (AFP) — Antoine Gizenga, former minister in the first government of the Congo — now Zaire — after the country's independence in 1960, has been detained in Brazzaville since last May, the humanitarian organization Amnesty International asserted in a communique issued in Paris on Thursday. According to reliable sources in Paris, Mr Gizenga may be extradited on 24 November to Zaire, on the occasion of the ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of the beginning of Marshal Mobutu's rule.

According to Amnesty International, on several occasions "Zairians living in Congo (Brazzaville) or those who sought political asylum in that country were forcibly repatriated to Zaire without any respect for legal procedures."

Antoine Gizenga was vice president of Patrice Lumumba's government in 1960. Then, upon the death of Lumumba, he became head of the Stanleyville (now Kisangani) regime a few months later. He was imprisoned in 1962 then released in July 1964 by Moise Tshombe, the prime minister at the time.

Mr Gizenga had been in exile for several years. He was in Luanda at the beginning of this year, and he later went to Benin in May.

## ZAIRE

### Senegal's Diouf Replies to Mobutu Banquet Speech

*EA251359 Kinshasha Domestic Service in French*
*0500 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Reply speech by Senegalese President and OAU Chairman Abdou Diouf at a state banquest hosted by Zairian President Mobutu in honor of foreign delegations attending the 20th anniversary celebrations in Kinshasa on 23 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President of the Republic of Zaire and dear brother: You entrusted me — or rather, I was entrusted with — with the considerable honor of replying to the very impressive speech you just made. First of all, on behalf of the Republic of Senegal, which I represent; on behalf of the OAU, whose current chairman I am for a few more months; and on behalf of all the heads of state and heads of delegations here present I would like to express to you our fraternal gratitude for inviting us to come to your beautiful country today to share your joy and celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Second Republic.

On the subject of debt: We must first of all study the situation, and I think we must say once again here that Africa is a continent of dignity and honor and that Africa is not asking to be given alms and does not need to be told not to pay her debts. Africa will honor her commitments. We are only asking for a little understanding. We are asking to be allowed, through realistic rescheduling, to alleviate the burden of those debts.

This debt, as I usually say, is in terms of absolute value, more significant than Latin America's debt and more difficult to repay, because we are the weakest continent with the gloomiest record in every sector. Accordingly, we need to be helped as much as possible. We have proposed an international conference on Africa's debts not because we want to shy away from our obligations, but in order to talk with our partners and creditors and to tell them: We are willing to pay back what we owe you, but allow us to reschedule the debt over a long period, in such a way that we are not forced ever to use public funds to repay our country's debts, but public funds may help to rehabilitate our country's economy so that our people can breathe and see the fruits of their labors.

Mr President, economic problems have also been caused by this debt burden. I will not harp on the other aspects, which are very well known by all those present here. Since I want to save time, I do not need to discuss it at length.

There is also the problem of apartheid, as you rightly said. It is a crime against humanity. What do the Africans want? What do the frontline states want? What do the liberation movements

want? They want justice. They want freedom for all. They want to see South Africa as a multiracial democratic society, and justice and equality for all. Here we want to thank our friends in the developed countries who understood the meaning of our struggle and have begun to react with economic sanctions against South Africa. We are asking them to continue and intensify their sanctions. This is the only way we can solve the problem peacefully without violence.

## Foreign Officials' Activities, Talks Reported

### Zambian Prime Minister Arrives

*MB240736 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*
*0700 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane arrived in Kinshasa yesterday to attend the 20th anniversary of President Mobutu Sese Seko's succession to power. Mr Musokotwane was met at the airport by Zaire's minister for ideology, also a member of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, the sole party in the country, Vingi Kangafu. The prime minister said he would be delivering a personal message to President Mobutu from Dr Kaunda, although he did not disclose its contents.

### Mozambique's Machel Arrives

*MB240630 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*0500 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Mozambican head of state Samora Machel has been in Kinshasa, Zaire, since last evening as a guest at the 20th anniversary of President Mobutu Sese Seko's coming to power. At the airport President Samora Machel told Voice of Zaire journalists that peace in southern Africa depends on the fall of apartheid. In his interview Samora Machel also noted the recent successes of the struggle in South Africa, which now covers all areas where the oppressed people live. The Mozambican leader also stressed the importance of the international community's awareness of the dangers of apartheid.

### Machel Meets Congo Leader

*MB241200 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*1030 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] President Samora Machel, who has been visting Zaire, met at his official residence yesterday with Congolese leader Denis Sassou-Nguesso. He was also scheduled to meet with the minister of state of the FRG. The Mozambican leader is in Zaire taking part in the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of President Mobutu Sese Seko's coming to power.

### Machel, Sudan Leader Meet

*MB251008 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*0800 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] President Samora Machel held his first meeting with General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, during his 24-hour visit to Zaire. General Siwar al-Dhahab spoke about issues affecting Sudan, such as national unity, drought, and external debt. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab took power in Sudan this year after the overthrow of Marshal Ja'far Nimayri. We recall that President Samora Machel also held a meeting with his Congolese counterpart, Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

### Togo's Eyadema Holds Talks

*AB250808 Lome Domestic Service in French*
*2200 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Zaire today celebrated the 20th anniversary of the coming to power of Marshal Mobutu. Festivities marking the anniversary were highlighted this afternoon by an imposing military parade along the 30 June Boulevard.

The founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, who is participating in these festivities, today received at his residence at the OAU quarters General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and president of Sudan. After Gen al-Dhahab, the head of state received the Ivorian minister of youth and sports, who is leading the Ivorian delegation.

### Chadian Leader's Meetings

*AB250957 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French*
*1845 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Zaire today celebrated the 20th anniversary of the coming to power of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

The president of the republic and his delegation, who participated in today's festivities, arrived in Kinshasa yesterday at 1400 local time. It was in a true festive atmosphere that the head of state was welcomed on arrival by his brother and friend, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. Shortly after he had settled down President Hissein Habre received Maureen Reagan, daughter of President Reagan, who is representing her father at the ceremony. A few hours later, early yesterday evening, President El Hadj Hissein Habre was received by the Sudanese head of state, Mr Siwar al-Dhahab.

In an interview he granted to Zairian Television the president of the republic once again expressed his happiness to join his Zairian brothers, especially President Mobutu Sese Seko, to celebrate this event. This is a sign of the strong fraternal bonds existing between the two countries. On the 20 years of Mobutu's rule, President Hissein Habre indicated that these 20 years are a symbol of unity, peace, and economic progress in Zaire. Concerning the recent political events in our country, notably the agreement signed in Libreville between the government and the CAC-CDR [Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council], the numerous rallying of [words indistinct] groups to the big Chadian family, the head of state said this was a big victory for the Chadian people, but that we should not [words indistinct] for total peace and security.

## LESOTHO

### SFRY's Dizdarevic Predicts Broader Cooperation

*MB251244 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*1130 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] The secretary [for] foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Honorable Raif Dizdarevic, says that he is confident that his visit to Lesotho shall give impetus to the establishment of broader cooperation between his country and Lesotho.

Speaking at the reception hosted in his honor by the minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable V.M. Makhele, at the Lesotho Sun Hotel yesterday evening, Mr Dizdarevic said that Yugoslavia appreciates the contribution of Lesotho to the struggle for the independence of African countries in the struggle against the remnants of colonialism, and particularly against racism and apartheid.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary observed that his country and Lesotho are linked by common interests and view on international relations. He pointed out that the two countries belong to the movement of Nonaligned countries, and said that belonging to this movement gives every country strength to endure all the hardships it may be exposed to in this world of unrest and exploitation.

He said that Yugoslavia has always given its full support to the struggle of the people of Africa for final freedom and overcoming the difficult economic situation it faces. Mr Dizdarevic said that he believed that one day the world would witness the final liberation of South Africa from the evils of apartheid, oppression, domination, and aggression. He stressed that Namibia would also soon be free and independent.

Speaking on this occasion, the Honorable Makhele said that although Yugoslavia and Lesotho are far apart and have different social systems, they are both developing countries faced with the difficult task of maintaining peace and development. He recalled that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1974 opened a new chapter in the annals of friendship of the two countries. Mr Makhele remarked that over the past years the two countries have continuously enhanced their mutual cooperation and achieved positive results, and said he is convinced that the friendly cooperation between the two countries will be strengthened because unity is strength.

The minister of foreign affairs stated that Lesotho as a member of the United Nations and Nonaligned Movement places a high priority on the maintainance of world peace. He said this was especially so in regard to the situation in Namibia and South Africa where the black majority are still struggling for their freedom. Mr Makhele expressed hope that Yugoslavia will continue to extend its support to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia so that they may soon enjoy their political freedom and fundamental human rights.

The Honorable Dizdarevic and his mission is due to leave Lesotho today.

## MALAWI

### Taiwanese Vice Prime Minister Arrives

*MB252008 Blantyre Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] The visiting vice prime minister of the Republic of China, Mr Lin Yang-Kang, has praised the leadership of this country for steering Malawi to political, social, and economic prosperity in an economically turbulent world of today. Mr Lin, who arrived in the country yesterday, was speaking to newsmen soon after his audience with the life president at State House in Zomba.

He said during the audience he had learned with admiration that due to the life president's efforts and the people's hard-working spirit, the country is now self-sufficient in food. Mr Lin said this was impressive, considering that other countries in Africa are suffering from hunger.

Mr Lin also noted that Malawi had made great strides in all fields of development since independence. Mr Lin said that the Republic of China was prepared to assist Malawi in its development efforts, through technical assistance to this country. Later, the visiting Chinese dignitary visited the university [word indistinct] college in Zomba.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Machel Returns To Maputo From Zairian Celebrations

*MB250822 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*0400 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] President Samora Machel returned to Maputo last night following a visit to Kinshasa, Zaire where he attended festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the coming to power of Mobutu Sese Seku. According to a Mozambican news correspondent, Zairian authorities consider this event the beginning of the Second Republic.

On his trip to Zaire, the Mozambican head of state was accompanied by Armando Guebuza, minister in the presidency; (Jose Julio de Andrade), secretary of state for physical education and sports; Fransisco Madeira, Mozamibican ambassador to Tanzania; and by (Geraldo Chilesa), head of the Africa and Middle East Departments in the Mozambique Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### Machel Interviewed on Southern Africa

*MB251830 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*1400 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] President Samora Machel has pointed out that the situation in southern Africa, particularly in South Africa, is dramatic and sometimes tragic. He said that throughout South Africa every day there were popular demonstrations and arrests and massacres by the Pretoria police. However, the South African people were today more confident than ever before in thier own victories and are aware that they will win. This is what

Samora Machel said in an interview he gave on Congolese television. In another interview, with Radio Zaire, the Mozambican leader said that peace was the main objective in southern Africa, but since this necessarily entailed the elimination of apartheid it became difficult to establish a time period for its achievement. He stressed, however, the advance of the struggle against apartheid in recent times following increasing popular demostrations and the awareness by the international community of the serious danger that apartheid represents. President Samora Machel gave the interviews in Kinshasa during his 24-hour visit to Zaire over the weekend to take part in the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the coming to power of his counterpart, Mobutu Sese Seko. During his stay in Zaire, he held talks with president Mobutu Sese Seko and the presidents of Congo and Sudan as well as the FRG minister of state for foreign affairs.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Swaziland Prime Minister Meets President

*MB251127 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1123 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 25, SAPA — Swaziland prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, and senior cabinet ministers met the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, for talks at the Union Buildings in Pretoria today. The two leaders met at noon, but officials declined to say what the purpose of the meeting was, indicating a joint statement would probably be issued later today.

Prince Bhekimpi was accompanied by his foreign minister, Mr H. Mnisi, the minister of labour and public service, Mr H. Matsebula, and the minister of justice, Mr David Matse. Senior Swaziland Government officials made up the rest of the 13-man delegation.

Mr P. W. Botha's receiving delegation included the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

### Statement Issued on Talks

*MB251549 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1537 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 25, SAPA — The South African and Swaziland Governments' leaders agreed on continued coopcration today at talks in Pretoria, and that southern African countries should resolve their problems themselves without outside interference.

A 13-man Swazi delegation led by the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, and senior cabinet ministers, met the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and senior government officials, for the midday talks "on matters of mutual concern" at the Union Buildings.

According to a statement from the state president's office afterwards, Mr P.W. Botha also informed Prince Dlamini of "the extent to which the reform programme of the South African Government has progressed, as well as the reform programme (it) is prepared to discuss with leaders of all the population groups and communities in South Africa."

The two delegations discussed the economic development and other issues common to the southern African region "as a whole" and agreed that:

— the countries of southern Africa should resolve their problems and differences themselves through negotiation and discussion without outside interference;

— Differences should be resolved through peaceful dialogue;

— The creation of job opportunities is a primary goal of both governments;

— Increasing the economic growth rate is an equally important goal; and

— The optimal utilisation of the available resources in southern Africa must be promoted by creating the necessary infrastructure and services.

### President Botha Arrives in Umtata On Visit

*MB260858 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] State President P.W. Botha has arrived in Umtata on a 1-day visit to the Transkei. Mr Botha is accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha. They were welcomed at the airport by Chief George Matanzima, the prime minister, and were later received by President Kaiser Matanzima at the presidential palace. President Botha will deliver an address at Independence stadium later in the day before a large crowd. He will also use the occasion to bid farewell to President Matanzima, who retires next February.

### Foreign Affairs Delegation in Bophuthatswana for Talks

*MB251215 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed in Pretoria that a delegation from the department is in Bophuthatswana today for talks with representatives of the Government of Bophuthatswana. A spokesman for the department said the visit is not connected with weekend reports that Bophuthatswana was in financial difficulties. He said delegations from the department hold meetings in Bophutahtswana on a regular basis, and the spokesman said, however, that economic issues would be the focus of today's talks.

The South African delegation is led by Mr Chris Steyn, the man responsible for liason between South Africa and Bophuthatswana on budgetary affairs.

**Alleged Government 'Signals' to ANC Reported**
*MB251749 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The leader of the ANC, Nelson Mandela, is now back in Pollsmoor jail outside Cape Town, after his 3-week stay in hospital, dashing speculation that the South African Government was about to order his immediate release. But apparently there have been behind the scenes diplomatic toings and froings between South Africa and the frontline states, and amid the continuing disturbances in the black townships, the South Africans have, according to Harare-based journalist Howard Barrell, been sending out signals that they want to talk to the ANC. From Harare, Howard Barrell had this report:

[Barrell] According to well-placed sources in the frontline states, the signals to the ANC came from the top levels of the South African Government, through an intermediary. At the weekend, the sources gave me full details of the government feelers, but refused to release them for publication. These details were confirmed by another source, who is based inside South Africa. The gist of the feelers to the ANC was that the South African Government now acknowledges it could not resolve the growing political and economic crisis in South Africa without the ANC'S involvement. The Botha government also clearly signaled its intentions to release not only jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, but all political prisoners. the Pretoria government indicated, however, it was having difficulty working out a face-saving formula for this.

An ANC official spokesman in Lusaka has declined to confirm or deny at this stage that it has received these feelers from the South African Government. The Botha government put out the feelers last week, at the same time as speculation mounted that Nelson Mandela was to be released and immediately flown out to exile in a neighboring state. These frontline state sources have now disclosed that South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha met Mozambican President Samora Machel about 3 months ago and requested him to ask Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda what his attitude would be if the South African Government released Mandela and flew him immediately to Zambia. Kaunda said Mandela would be welcome, but Mandela says his wife Winnie and the ANC have both (?damned) this option, and demanded his unconditional release.

Unofficially, a top ANC source told me yesterday that the outlawed movement would not be satisfied with oblique signals from Pretoria. The Botha government, he added had not yet created a climate in which what he called talks about talks could be staged. In order to create that climate, the ANC source said, the South African Government would have to release all political prisoners and detainees, lift the state of emergency, withdraw troops from the black townships, and immediately terminate current treason trials. The ANC would not be convinced of the Botha government's seriousness if it did not take these actions. He said the ANC insisted on having an opportunity to consult fully with those political leaders and activists now in jail, as well as legal political organizations and trade unions, inside the country, before entering talks with the South African government.

Observers note that the ANC's response to the current move does not rule out the possibility of progress toward further exchanges. Observers believe Mandela's removal from hospital back to his cell at Pollsmoor at the weekend indicates not so much that the government has ruled out his release, but rather that the government wants him removed from the spotlight while delicate moves are in progress.

**Nel Denies 'Feelers' to ANC**
*MB251808 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1807 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 25, SAPA — Reports today which claimed the South African Government was putting out feelers on negotiations to the exiled African National Congress were dismissed as "devoid of all truth" tonight by the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel.

The reports could not be other than "part of an ongoing disinformation campaign which is being planned and executed against South Africa by ruthless propaganda experts from behind the Iron Curtain who support the ANC," he said in a statement in Pretoria.

According to the reports today, quoting frontline state sources, the South African Government had sent clear, direct signals to the ANC during the past fortnight that it could not solve the serious crisis confronting the country alone.

It was also claimed the government had decided to release imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners but was unable to work out the mechanics because of the continuing crisis.

"The government has not put out any feelers whatsoever to the ANC and was not changed its policy on the release of Nelson Mandela," Mr Nel said.

He said the claims were being made to "create a continuing international climate against South Africa.

"The ANC is completeldy committed to violence and conducts a reign of terror against moderate black South African citizens in order to make South Africa supposedly ungovernable."

The reports were "a transparent attempt to create the impression this situation has beeen reached, which is of course laughable," Mr Nel said.

The government remained determined to maintain law and order, and had frequently made it quite clear it was prepared to conduct negotiations with black leaders who renounced violence as a means of achieving political aims.

"The ANC does not fall into this category. The government will conduct such negotiations on the principle of a united South Africa with one citizenship and a universal franchise on the basis

of a dispensation which would prevent the domination of one political group over another," he said.

### BUSINESS DAY Calls For Freeing Mandela

*MB260505 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2141 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 26, [as received] SAPA — In an editorial headlined "Let him out" *BUSINESS DAY* has called for the release of Nelson Mandela.

The financial daily says in its Tuesday edition: "The important point is that to free Mandela into a society divided by a legal colour bar would be to encourage instability. It is not sufficient just to free him. He has to be freed into a society conducive to reform."

The editorial: (Text)

We have no doubt that most of the people of this country black and white, want to see Nelson Mandela released from Prison. We understand too government's difficulty in bringing this about.

If he died in prison, the chances are that spontaneous violence will erupt making worse our social and economic problems.

If he be released into exile, the chances are that he will be recognised as a government in exile, attracting more support (both financial and moral) than he rightly deserves. Mandela represents after all a sectional interest, albeit an important one. That polarisation of interest could scupper negotiation.

If he be released unconditionally here the chances are that he will lead mass rallies, which will be destabilising in our highly charged society, or that he could be assassinated, thereby assuring his martyrdom and a mass funeral to end all mass funerals.

Mandela is clearly not going to make his release any easier for Pretoria. Considering where he has been for so many years it would be too much to expect anything else of him. He is also a clever politician.

Of course, it must be said that in its wisdom the nationalist government got itself into this nasty corner and it should therefore find its own way out.

Trouble is that all well-meaning and rational men and women of this country have a vested interest in seeing that the right and proper thing is done in as calm a manner as possible. We all have too much to lose if we leave matters in the hands of political cowboys, whatever their colour or sentiment.

In our view it is important both that Mandela be released here, despite his possible political delinquence or martyrdom, and that simultaneously the colour bar be ended.

The risk is high. But as we have argued before, all risk can be managed. Businessmen know this and are skilled at it. They have survived in black Africa where diplomats have failed. They should be drawn now into government to stiffen the resolve and ability of a third-rate cabinet.

It is a truism that all change brings with it risk, particularly in politics. That we have to accept if there is not to be stasis, which in the end could be equally unstable.

This country is past the point of retreat. We have to accept the consequences of going forward and put our faith in firm and inspired leadership. As Churchill said, there is nothing as strong as an ideal whose time has come.

The important point is that to free Mandela into a society divided by a legal colour bar would he to encourage instability. It is not sufficient just to free him. He has to be freed into a society conducive to reform.

Ends text.

### Charges Against Boesak, Others Withdrawn

*MB251644 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1643 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Nov 25, SAPA — The state has declined to continue prosecution of United Democratic Front [UDF] patron Dr Allan Boesak, and 18 others, following their arrest on August 10 this year when they defied a police order to enter the Cape township of Guguletu to attend the funeral of a youth shot by police during a riot the month before. In a statement issued through the Department of Justice in Pretoria tonight, the attorney-general of the Cape, Mr Neil Rossouw, said he had decided not to prosecute them and that those concerned had been informed charges had already been withdrawn, and that they did not have to appear in court.

Dr Boesak, leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and the others were arrested near Guguletu when he and a group of clergymen linked arms and walked through a police roadblock in defiance of a proclamation by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, prohibiting them from entering the township.

Dr Boesak and the clergymen with him had been invited to attend and officiate at the funeral of 17-year-old Sithembele Mathiso, who was killed by a police rubber bullet fired during a riot on July 29.

### Tutu Says Police Ask Dean To Be Informer

*MB251135 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1125 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 25, SAPA — The security police offered to drop a sex charge against the dean of St Mary's Anglican Cathedral in an attempt to persuade him to become an informer, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, claimed at a service in St Mary's yesterday. It was announced yesterday that the dean had resigned on Friday.

Bishop Tutu spoke about Friday's magistrates court trial in which the very Reverend Merwyn Castle was found guilty of performing an unnatural sex act and was fined R600.

"The trial was in very many respects a political trial intended to discredit the church. I want to state as a fact the security police were involved," Bishop Tutu told the congregation.

The security police approached the dean and offered to drop the charge against him if he would co-operate with them, claimed the bishop.

"He could have saved his skin, but it is to his credit he did'nt," the bishop said.

This morning *THE STAR* asked security police headquarters in Pretoria for comment on the allegations, but no comment was available at the time of going to press.

Mr Castle said in an interview yesterday he had been approached to become an informer.

While he was being questioned by the police regarding the sex charge against him, he was left in the company of a Lieutenant Davis for almost an hour, Mr Castle said.

They discussed his political persuasions, including his opinion of the current reform policy of the government, according to Mr Castle.

"He asked if I was prepared to be part of the change Mr Botha was talking about. I said: What do you mean? Do you want me to give information about what is going on in the church?

"He said he had a bit of influence and he would hush up the case against me it I would sign a document stating I would participate in the policy of change, which to me means becoming an informer," Mr Castle said.

He said that during the hearing on Friday, his counsel cross-examined a police witness about Lieutenant Davis. The policeman claimed he was present throughout Dean Castle's interrogation and denied the dean was left alone with a Lieutenant Davis. Mr Castle did not give evidence and was therefore unable to deny the policeman's testimony.

"I believe it was politically motivated to embarrass the church and Bishop Desmond Tutu. I was merely a scapegoat," Mr Castle said.

Bishop Tutu said the police became intent on proceeding with the prosecution only once they found out who Mr Castle was.

"In the dean's case, we are back in the world of dirty tricks of the information scandal. We know what happened to Dr Allan Boesak. I keep being surprised at how low the government will sink to reach their nefarious goal," he said.

## Court Rules Student Nurses' Dismissals Invalid

*MB251416 Johannebsurg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] The Supreme Court in Johannebsurg has ruled that last week's dismissal of more than 900 student nurses at Baragwanath Hospital south of Johannebsurg was invalid. Mr Justice Richard Goldstone ruled that the Transvaal provincial administration had unlawfully dismissed the students and said they would have to be reemployed. The students and daily paid workers went on strike earlier this month to back demands for higher wages.

## Official Notes Drop in Port Elizabeth Violence

*MB260550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] The director of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, Mr Tony Gilson, has told a meeting in Johannesburg that since the release from detention of 17 community leaders, there has been a drop in violence in the black areas of Port Elizabeth. Addressing a meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr Gilson said the detention of the leaders had created a vacuum which had been filled by a criminal element.

Turning to the consumer boycott in the Port Elizabeth area, Mr Gilson said he believed the boycott, which had crippled some businesses, enjoyed a measure of popular support. He added, however, that the boycott had largely been enforced by intimidation.

## Media Reports Violence, Unrest in Various Areas

### Police 25 Nov Evening Report

*MB251836 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1835 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 25, SAPA — Here is the unrest report for the period 8am to 7pm today, issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria.

Incidents of arson, petrol bombing and stoning occurred in the following areas since this morning:

In the residential area of Nonzwakazi, in the northern Cape early this morning, there were three incidents of illegal gatherings. They were requested to disperse but refused. The police were forced to use birdshot and sjamboks to disperse the crowds. No injuries or arrests were reported.

In the same area a private house was stoned by a mob of blacks. They were dispersed by the police using birdshot. No arrests or injuries were reported.

In Aberdeen in the South-Western Districts this morning, a mob of blacks stoned a private house and a police patrol. The police dispersed crowds with tearsmoke. No arrests or injuries were reported.

In Soweto this morning a private vehicle was set alight by a mob or arsonists, causing extensive damage. No arrests have been made.

In Phillipi in the Western Province this morning a black woman was injured in a stone-throwing incident, when a bus was stoned. No arrest have yet been made.

In Soweto this morning a private vehicle was petrol-bombed, causing extensive damage. No arrests or injuries have been reported.

In Bonteheuwel in the Western Province, four black men were arrested for a stone-throwing incident.

In Bethal in the eastern Transvaal, seven buses were attacked by a stone-throwing mob, causing extensive damage. No arrests have yet been made.

In Zwide, Eastern Province, a private vehicle was set alight by a mob of black youths, totally destroying it.

In Khayelitsha in the Western Province, this morning a police patrol was stoned. A black youth has been arrested in connection with this incident.

In Soweto this afternoon the police discovered the remains of a burning vehicle, totally destroyed in a fire.

In the same area this morning, a mob of blacks threw a petrol bomb at a private vehicle, causing extensive damage.

In Kwazwekhele, Eastern Province, this afternoon a mob of black arsonists set fire to a private vehicle. A member of the public tried to ward off the attackers, using pistol fire. At this stage it is unknown whether there are any injuries sustained. The vehicle was extensively damaged in the incident.

In Zwide this afternoon, a mob of black arsonists set fire to a bus, totally destroying it. Estimated damage is r135,000. No arrests of injuries were reported.

In a similar incident in New Brighton, another bus was extensively damaged when a mob of blacks set fire to it. A private vehicle was also gutted by fire in Zwide this afternoon.

In the same area, an electrical sub-station was also damaged by fire. Police are investigating these incidents."

**26 Nov Morning Report**

*MB260640 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0637 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 26, SAPA — Here follows the overnight unrest situation report issued to SAPA by the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

The following unrest related incidents were reported overnight:

At Huhudi, near Vryburg, police arrested two black men when they stoned the police barracks. In the same area, a councillors private home was stoned. The councillor dispersed his attackers with pistol fire, fatally wounding a black man.

At Zwide, in the Eastern Province, a bus and a private vehicle were destroyed by arsonists.

At New Brington, also in the Eastern Province, buses were damaged by stonethrowers and arsonists.

At Kwazakele in the same vicinity, a private vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.

At Tumahole near Parys, a development board vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.

At Khayalitsha in the Western Province, a private vehicle was stoned. Three black men were arrested in connection with this incident.

At Kensington coloured residential area in the Western Province, the Kensington High School was extensively damaged by arsonists.

In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a private vehicle was set on fire and extensively damaged.

**Pietersburg Boycott Situation**

*MB251502 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1500 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Pietersburg, Nov 25, SAPA — The Pietersburg consumer boycott that started last week when leaflets were distributed by the Transvaal Consumer Boycott Committee, entered its second week today with the popularity of boycotting white shops gaining momentum, but the situation was quieter today as opposed to its violent beginning last week.

Reasons stated in the pamphlets for the boycott were the supply of water and proper grazing fields; the end to unfair dismissal of workers; the release of more than 400 people arrested in the northern Transvaal; the lifting of the state of emergency; the stopping of harassment and brutality by police towards parents and students and the submitting of genuine demands of students and the recognition of their democratically elected student representative council officers.

According to the pamphlet the boycott will end on December 14.

Last week the boycott assumed violent proportions in Lebowakgomo where a man was said to have had his ear cut after he went against the boycott and bought items from town. In Seshego a woman was said to have been forced to swallow the contents of a 500g bottle of mayonnaise that she bought in town. In Mankweng township near Tureloop University, students manned a roadblock last week searching taxis coming from town for items bought in Pietersburg.

### Lebowa Class Boycott

*MB251532 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1528 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Pietersburg, Nov 25, SAPA — Students at the Modjaji College of Education and from all the high schools in Kgabane in Lebowa are boycotting classes which is expected to last for Four months. The boycott is in protest against the manner in which Mr Ngoako Ramalepe — president of the Kgabane Youth Congress affiliated to the UDF [United Democratic Front] and president of the college's SRC — died. He was allegedly killed by members of the security police.

Another reason for the boycott is a demand that Modjaji College of Education be renamed Ngoako Ramalepe College of Education following a unanimous resolution adopted by more than 5000 people at the activist's funeral on November 2.

### Changes Planned in Country's Radio, TV Programming

*MB250542 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Nov 85 p. 8*

[Excerpts] SABC television and radio schedules are likely to undergo another big reshuffle next year — only months after the first major TV shake-up in 10 years. A high-powered task group under Mr Hein Jordaan, general manager for public and international relations, is studying several possible changes. The intention is to give both listeners and viewers a better deal next year.

There are no plans to drop or switch the screening time of the news-magazine programme "Network/netwerk" which, according to a survey conducted three weeks ago, is gaining popularity despite the impression that most viewers do not want the programme. However, it will be trimmed to 40 minutes from January 6.

"Television is 10 years old next year and we are no longer the only company broadcasting in South Africa. In a monopoly, scheduling for both radio and television might not have been so important but now we cannot continue with the old format," said Mr Jordaan.

In a departure from policy, the SABC will look at "total scheduling", involving TV1. TV4 and the radio services.

This could mean the intruduction of block scheduling in which programmes start on the hour or half-hour and not, as at present, some minutes before or after.

This means there will be no overlapping of programmes on TV1 and TV4 as at present when the main feature after "Netwerk/network" usually runs between 10 and 15 minutes into the start of the first programme on TV4. It would also mean the public would have an easier choice between radio and TV programmes.

Although "Netwerk/Network" is to be shortened by 10 minutes next year, the programme is here to stay. That's the way viewers want it, according to a new survey among white viewers conducted for the SABC by the Human Sciences Research Council.

Research showed 49 percent of viewers watched the programmed, up from 30 percent in its first week and only 1.3 percent down on the 8 pm viewing figure for April to June, the last figures available before the new schedule was introduced in September.

The survey also revealed:

— 95 percent of viewers want the prgramme retained;

— 88 percent find the programme interesting;

— 63 percent are against the programme being screened on fewer that the present four nights a week;

— 65 percent of viewers feel the programme is the right length and 35 percent feel it is too long;

— 51 percent think 8 pm is the right time, 12 percent would like it at 7 pm and 10 percent would like at 9 pm. Only 3 percent said it should be screened after 10 pm.

Most viewers seem happy with the changes brought about by the schedule re-shuffle at the beginning of September.

Springbok Radio, reduced to a daytime service from July this year, will disappear altogether on December 31. On January 1, six new regional stations and commercial stations Radio South Africa and Radio Suid-Afrika take to the air, broadcasting from 5:30 am to 9:30 pm.

### Reserve Bank Governor Comments on Economy

*MB251923 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1851 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 25, SAPA — Capital was still being drained from South Africa and this would continue, harming the economy in the process, until the perception the country was in an "Iranian-type pre-revolutionary situation" changed, the governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, said tonight.

Speaking at a banquet in Johannesburg in honour of the country's top 100 companies and top five businessmen, he said indications were capital had continued to leave South Africa, legally, in spite of the "standstill" on foreign debt repayments and other measures to counter the outflow.

"Most of these outflows do not contravene the exchange control regulations and cannot be prevented without imposing new draconian restrictions and law enforcement procedures that would almost certainly be counterproductive and do the economy more harm than good," he said.

"The situation is therefore serious ... Unless improvements are effected, South Africa may have to remain a capital-exporting country for some time."

This did not only meant that the republic would grow at a rate well below its potential but also that development efforts in the rest of sub-Saharan Africa would be largely frustrated.

Setting out guidelines "to improve matters," Dr de Kock said the reform process in South Africa "must be accelerated, with due allowance for the fact that parliament will have to play its full part in this process."

He confidently expected the South African authorities to "introduce political and constitutional reforms during the next session of parliament that will go far enough to win the support of moderate black and white opinion in the republic and in some other African states."

Dr de Kock said South Africa should not be discouraged by the criticism and lack of support from abroad as well as from inside the country, and that it should not allow the "antagonissm, the double standards, the selective morality and the hypocrisy of many critics to harden our attitudes.

"We must press on with reform ... and we must publicise the progress widely and effectively.

"Only in this way we be able to convince reasonable opinion that South Africa is and will remain a going and growing concern."

The private sector, on its side, could make its contribution along three avenues.

Firstly, more emphasis should be palced on the role that could and had to be played by private enterprise and market-orientated economic policies in the development of the southern African region.

"This point will be well taken by our potential supporters overseas, who have become increasingly aware of the total failure of socialism and direct controls to promote economic growth and stability in African and other developing countries," Dr de Kock said.

Private entrepeneurs should secondly think twice before supporting proposals for more direct controls in South Africa, such as quota import controls, price and wage controls, and draconian measures to tighten and enforce exchange controls still further.

In the present recessionary conditions, it was understandable that direct controls might at times appear to offer an escape from financial discipline and market-orientated interest and exchange rate policies, but the private sector should not fall into the trap of asking for more red tape, he said.

Thirdly, "all measures that will contribute to South Africa's isolation and tend to turn it into a siege economy should be opposed."

The advantages of this would at best be limited and short-lived and would inevitably soon deteriorate into a rightly regimented economy run along socialist lines by bureacratic "planners," leaving limited scope for private enterprise and effective competition to promote economic development and rising standards of living for all.

Dr De Kock said other states in sub-Saharan Africa could, in their own interests, also make a contribution.

Their strong stand against "apartheid" was understandable, "but they must increasingly realise that their own economic development will be greatly influenced by events in the republic.

"For these countries, the success of political reform in South Africa is therefore just as important as it is for us," he said.

Without compromising their political principles, they should begin to prepare now for the day when political reform in South Africa reached the stage where they could give it their open, if qualified, support.

"That time may be nearer than is generally realised," Dr de Kock said.

Foreign governments, banks and private enterprises and international financial institutions could not, for the moment do much from their side to improve matters.

"As long as opposition to apartheid remains a major international cause and as long as the perception persists that socio-political unrest is undermining South Africa's credit rating, these institutions will remain reluctant to commit funds to South Africa," he said.

But this was not the end of the story.

"If, as I confidently expect, the South African authorities introduce political and constitutional reforms during the next session of parliament that will go far enough to win the support of moderate black and white opinion in the republic and in some other African states, the way will have been opened for some of the more important foreign governments, banks and private enterprises to adopt a more reasonable approach to South Africa — in their own interests as well as those of the sub-Saharan region," Dr De Kock said.

Once matters began to develop in this direction, the "cause" of dismantling apartheid should gradually lose its appeal and might well be replaced in time by a new "cause" that of promoting economic development and raising standards of living in sub-Saharan Africa as a whole, including South Africa.

## Trade Minister Says Foreign Capital Still Important

*MB251457 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1452 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] Ulco (northern Cape), Nov 25, SAPA — South Africa had reached the stage where it could, under normal conditions, generate sufficient own capital to maintain a moderate economic growth rate, the minister of trade and industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said today.

Foreign capital would, however, still play an important role for the foreseeable future to augment local resources with a view to achieving a growth rate which would provide a meaningful improvement in the general quality of life of all the country, and to create enough jobs for the rapidly increasing number of workseekers.

Dr de Villiers was speaking at the opening of a new cement plant at Ulco, north-west of Kimberley.

On the state of the economy, the minister said there was no reason for despair although it was presently in a low and depressed state.

"South Africa is a young and developing country with a basically strong economy and, despite the adverse market conditions and the negative international campaign against it, I remain confident about the ability of the economy to lift itself out of its present low," he said.

He cautioned against a spirit of despondency and pessimism, saying that, irrespective of the difficulties being faced, there were "enough reasons to be optimistic, positive and constructive about the future."

### Debt Mediator Warms Time Running Out for Reform

*MB240656 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] The Swiss mediator in South Africa's attempts to restructure its debt with foreign banks, Dr Fritz Leutwiler, says he sees no basis for a rescheduling pact in the near future in the absence of sign of willingness from the South African Government to get political reform under way.

He said in a newspaper interview published in Geneva that he expected the South African Government to extend unilaterally its standstill on repayments of its $24,000 million foreign debt beyond the end of this year.

The South African standstill coordinating committee announced earlier that details of the extended standstill were to be announced by the end of the year.

Dr Leutwiler warned the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that time for political reform was running out. He said he was disappointed that the political climate in South Africa had worsened. Commercial banks he was mediating for were finding it increasingly difficult to deal with the situation.

### Press Reportage Commentary on Events

[Editorial Report] Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 20 November reports that the black cleric of the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa who was refused admission to the white Bloemfontein hospital when he fell sick at a church conference, has died. The 61-year-old Dr Peter Khutong apparently died of heart failure.

#### ANC Policy Elaborated

In a report from London in the same issue of the paper, Chris Louw writes that the ANC does not see itself as the only force in South African politics. This, he says, was revealed during an interview with a prominent ANC member in London. The spokesman told *DIE VADERLAND* that the organization would be prepared to discuss a coalition. On Chief Buthelezi's apparent cooperation with Pretoria, the spokesman said Buthelezi could find himself losing more support if he continues along this road. The ANC, Louw was told, did not plan a one-party state. It would welcome differences of opinion, but would not accept any form of racism. "Parties which try to generate support on racial grounds will not be tolerated — nor exclusive membership of a particular party by one ethnic group." There would be no vendetta waged against whites — the ANC sees the Afrikaner as too important a section of the population — but blacks would intially be given more assistance. "For too long blacks have had to run on one leg. They will have to be given the opportunity to run on three legs for a while. But changes will come slowly. We do not want to change things suddenly."

In a related article on the same page, Louw says that during the interview with the ANC in London, the organization's spokesman told him that Afrikaans would not only remain an official language but the language would be protected in every respect. "Afrikaans is the language of the people of South Africa. It is a language of Africa. We were wrong in having made a political issue of the language in the past." The ANC's view, Louw was told, is that English and Afrikaans would remain the official languages of the country, but people would be encouraged to learn at least one black language. By contrast, the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] was much less sympathetic towards the language. PAC spokesman at the United Nations, Gora Wbrahim, said he could not understand why anyone would want to protect a language which was still developing. In further opposition to the ANC, the PAC spokesman said the fact that the ANC receives more media coverage is part of a government plot in Pretoria, which, he says, is aware that his organization enjoys the support of the black masses.

#### Survey of Political Attitudes

Johannesbrug *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 24 November reports in a front page article on the latest survey by the paper on political attitudes among white voters in South Africa. Two-thirds of them, the survey showed, said that power sharing with blacks is unavoidable. The survey covered issues such as power sharing, negotiation, and the pace of reform. The major findings were: "Almost 60 percent of Afrikaners and 4 out of every 10 Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party Members felt that power sharing with blacks was inevitable. This is a very significant point: For years and even until fairly recently leaders in government labelled power sharing as a political absurdity. Most white voters feel the government must negotiate with black leaders on the political future of the country, and that no particular body is needed for this. The idea of a national convention has little support, even among PFP [Progressive Federal Party] members. Eighty percent of Afrikaners feel 'we have moved away from apartheid'. This differs from the perception of English-speaking voters sharply: Most of them feel apartheid is 'very much' with us." Supporters of the National Party — and they are the people who will have to decide the issue — are strongly in favor of reform. About 30 percent, the survey showed, felt that the pace of reform was too slow, while 55.4 pecent found the pace satisfactory, as opposed to only 14 percent who thought the pace was too fast. Of the total number in the survey, 37.1 percent said the pace was too slow, 32.7 percent said it was just right, and 26.4 percent said it was too fast.

### U.S. Congressional Action

*RAPPORT* Also says in the same edition that "conservative Republicans in the American Congress are trying to get President P.W. Botha involved in an effort to sabotage President Ronald Reagan's Southern African policy and to get rid of his assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker." A letter to President Botha signed by these senators and members of the House of Representatives will be delivered at Pretoria's Union Buildings Monday. In the letter President Botha is urged to reconsider the validity of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique in the light of, what they say, "new ANC bases in Maputo." The letter will be delivered by Mr Charles Cox, director of a rightist group, Americans for Peace in Africa.

### Defense Official on Army Withdrawal

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 25 November says in an article that "the army will only withdraw when local circumstances in various areas where soldiers are deployed justifies it." This was said by Deputy Defense Minister Adriaan Vlok. Asked whether the withdrawal of the army last week from black residential areas in Port Elizabeth and the possible withdrawal from Soweto indicated that the army will be withdrawn from all areas, Mr Vlok said that no "policy decision" had been taken to withdraw the army from unrest areas. He said that "each situation will be considered by the commanders of the army and a final decision to deploy or withdraw forces will be taken after considering the security situation in a particular area."

### BEELD, THE CITIZEN Editorials

In an editorial in the same issue *BEELD* says: "The Pretoria statement issued after the summit between South Africa and the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei] states represents noteworthy consensus between white and black in the subcontinent." Even if the outside world does not want to, it should take note of this. Can anyone resent the South African Government if it wants to implement praiseworthy principles in its South African dialogue? it asks. Yet black leaders in South Africa do not want to sit around the negotiating table. One wonders about the good intentions of some since the government has shown in its dealings with the TBVC states that it is sincere. A significant paragraph in the Pretoria statement notes the black states have expressed themselves strongly on the immorality of the sanctions campaign against South Africa, the editorial says.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 25 November says in its editorial it does not think people should contemplate leaving South Africa. "Not that we can give them any cast-iron assurances. But we believe in South Africa. We believe that this great and wonderful land is not about to collapse. We do not see black Marxist rule as inevitable. We are confident that South Africa has the ability to find solutions other than one man, one vote majority rule," it says. "We are convinced that our security forces are strong enough to put down the unrest and to deal effectively with terrorism," it says, and adds: "We know that South Africa, with its vast resources and settled white population, with its roots firmly planted in this country, is not another Rhodesia."

### THE STAR on Mandela Release

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 25 November carries an article by its Foreign News Service which says, "If Nelson Mandela is ever released, the African National Congress will claim a considerable political victory." ANC sources, the newspaper says, "rule out completely the suggestion that Mandela's release would upset the leadership or political equilibrium of the outlawed movement. Whatever complexion the South African Government tries to put on his release — perhaps that it is a humanitarian act or one of reform rather than a concession to massive domestic and international pressure which is now supported by the country's foreign creditors — ANC sources argue that their 'victory' will not be undermined." If the government is forced to release "its number one enemy," a frontline source said, it will spur the ANC on "to demand the unconditional release of all other political prisoners and detainees. Mandela has been only the central and pre-eminent focus on this broader campaign." Upon his unconditional release, sources told the newspaper, "Mandela would, in all likelihood, be immediately and publicly appointed to the uppermost levels of the political leadership on the ANC national executive committee." He would also remain the commander-in-chief of the Umkhonto we Sizwe, a post he held at the time of his arrest in the 1960's, the article says. The sources rule out any likelihood of "personality clashes or rivalries" surrounding Mandela's appointment to a top post, the newspaper says. They say the "leadership of the ANC is becoming an increasingly collective enterprise," and add that Mandela and Oliver Tambo have been friends since youth.

## ZAMBIA

### Foreign Minister Calls For Better Ties With Zaire

*MB240941 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] In Lusaka, Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Ameck Goma last night called for the strengthening of the cordial relations that exist between Zambia and Zaire. Speaking during a reception hosted by the Zairian Embassy to mark President Mobutu's coming to power, Prof Goma said the policies between the two countries and their bilateral relations are so cordial that they prompted Prime Minister Musokotwane to go to Zaire to represent Zambia at todays celebrations. Zairian ambassador to Zambia, (Atenda Omwanga), said 20 years of cooperation between Zambia and Zaire could be traced through the two countries' achievements.